

English - Tamil Pedagogical Dictionary



TAMIL UNIVERSITY

THANJAVUR

English - Tamil Pedagogical Dictionary



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Publication : No. 55

Thiruvalluvar Year 2017 Chittirai - April 1986

Author : S Rajaram

Title : English - Tamil Pedagogical Dictionary

Edition : First - 1986

Price : Rs.80-00

\$ 16

Press : Tamil University Offset Press

Thanjavur - 613 001

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INTRODUCTION

DEFINING PEDAGOGICAL DICTIONARY

It is no longer regarded as a controversial statement that the linguistic theories offer greater insights to second language pedagogy in general and materials production in particular. A variety of instructional materials based on linguistic principles are in vogue in second language teaching today and a series of sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic researches have made language teaching a multidimensional phenomenon. Each dimension is now meticulously studied and materials are produced to acquire the underlying language ability.

Until recently, the lexical dimension has not attracted due attention of the language teachers and researchers. Now, the applied linguists have a special concern for a pedagogical statement. A set of such pedagogical statements constitute a practical grammar called 'Pedagogical grammar'. The sequence of the pedagogical statements of this grammar forms a basis on which instructional material can be constructed. This evolves different learning strategies in the mind of the learners and makes successive approximation of the second language possible (Noblitt, 1972). However, such pedagogical grammars are incomplete in a way that the

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relationships between grammar and lexicon are not adequately established and as a result lexical or vocabulary teaching is ignored completely.

Lexicon is part of a grammar and it cannot be learnt in isolation. Therefore, the interrelationships between grammar and lexicon must be carefully maintained by the language teacher from the beginning to the end. The pedagogical dictionary which is proposed here aims at teaching the lexicon of the second language maintaining its relationships with grammar and assuming a more pivotal role in the second language pedagogy.

This introduction consists of three parts. The first part is devoted to Zgusta's notion of pedagogical dictionary, the definition of pedagogical dictionary proposed in the present book and its theoretical implication and organization. The second part constitutes a grammatical sketch of the Tamil verb since this is a category-wise dictionary confined to the entries of Tamil verbs. The third part provides different verb paradigms.

Zgusta (1971) classifies pedagogical dictionaries as a special type of dictionaries that are conspicuous for the severe restrictions of their purpose. He says, "They usually restrict either the number of entries and the indications of the words' single senses, or the phraseological indications so as to cover only what somebody learning a language may be expected to say, write, and read; dictionaries of this type frequently contain more explanations, translations, glosses etc. than their more general counterparts". Although

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the term 'pedagogical dictionary' has been introduced and explained by Zgusta about fifteen years ago, no dictionary has been prepared bearing the very term 'pedagogical dictionary' until now. However, there may be several learner's dictionaries which have restricted pedagogical purposes.

The present dictionary, though not different in absolute terms from the one described by Zgusta, is different from the points of view of selection of entries which are confined to a particular grammatical category and its attempt to relate them to the entire spectrum of grammar. The grammatical category would be normally a problem category which is considered to be more complex for the teacher to teach and for the learner to learn. Therefore, an attempt is made here to redefine the pedagogical dictionary.

The pedagogical dictionary may be defined as an instructional material which relates the pedagogical statements of the grammatical structure of the target language to its lexical structure in order to enable the learners to evolve appropriate learning strategies. That is, by form and presentation, the pedagogical dictionary helps the teacher to present each lexical item with all possible grammatical manifestations so that the learner can move from a functional grammatical insight to its application in language production. In that way, the term 'pedagogical' may be restricted to the 'instructional' value of this dictionary in the teaching or learning process.

The pedagogical dictionary, therefore, is a teacher-centered instructional material. Even though it is instructional-based, it is equally a learner-oriented type of dictionary

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which is more 'functional' in the learning process of the second language. To make the dictionary an effective instructional-based functional material, the pedagogical statements are related to every lexical entry as indicated earlier. This accounts for the global structure of the second language to be taught and makes the learners to internalize it in successive stages.

The pedagogical dictionary is a kind of 'special' dictionary. It is intended for a special purpose in the teaching or learning process. That is, unlike the conventional dictionary, it aims at a particular pedagogical problem related to the grammatical structure of the target language under consideration and arranges the lexicon in the form of a dictionary. In other words, this dictionary is a category-wise dictionary and the entries are restricted to a particular grammatical category. For instance, the morphological structure of the Tamil verb is basically derivational and the past stem forms a basis for different kinds of non-finite verbs. Even though the formation of the verb seems to be simple, the difficulty lies with the conjugation of verbs in the past tense because there are many past tense markers in Tamil. Moreover, it is difficult to formulate definite and simple rules for past tense conjugation which would facilitate the teaching or learning process. The pedagogical dictionary, as defined above, will be of some help in solving this problem. The dictionary at hand is an attempt in this direction.

As the pedagogical dictionary is problem-category based, the grammatical information regarding the category under

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consideration should have a place in the dictionary. That is to say, the dictionary should contain a pedagogical grammar of the category identified. In the present dictionary the Tamil verb is identified and the grammatical information is provided in the subsequent part of this introduction.

The provision of grammatical information outside the realm of the pedagogical dictionary raises a problem as to how much should be explained as part of the pedagogical grammar and how much should be part of the grammatical indications to the entries of the dictionary. The grammatical indications in a lexical entry give as much information as possible. However, the lexical entry may not be as exhaustive as it should be. The reason is that certain grammatical forms may not be such complex variants of the concerned grammatical category. For example, the formation of participle forms and negatives in Tamil may form part of the pedagogical grammar rather than part of dictionary because they are systematic and easily derivable by simple rules. This information may be made available in paradigmatic forms.

The pedagogical dictionary differs from the conventional dictionary in aims and objectives and in method and technique. The pedagogical dictionary aims at developing both grammatical and communicative competence. It enables the learner to make a direct transition from a functional grammatical insight to its application in language production. That is, it is a collection of lexical items with all their derivational and inflectional manifestations which enable the learner to know the structure of each lexical item and its placement

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in a sentence and to use it appropriately in a truly communicative setting. The pedagogical dictionary, therefore, like other components such as phonology and grammar is a part of the whole language instructional system. In other words, it is part of the language syllabus wherein it could be identified as one of the pedagogical components with the definite objective of developing both grammatical and communicative competence.

Thus, the pedagogical dictionary in the instructional matrix of second language teaching has an important role to play. Each lexical item is assumed to be related to the totality of the grammatical structure of the language to be taught. So the language teacher has the task of relating the entries of the pedagogical dictionary to the various grammatical patterns and build up a strategy for a meaningful lexical learning. On the other hand, the conventional dictionary does not guarantee to evolve strategies for lexical learning. In addition, it is simply considered a reference material which cannot be counted as one of the pedagogical components in the instructional framework.

In this way, the pedagogical dictionary has the limitation of playing a minimal role in language teaching. A successful learner does not necessarily resort to the help of a pedagogical dictionary after the completion of the course. This does not mean that like other pedagogical components in the instructional matrix, this would also be of less use as students develop mastery over the second language. This dictionary will serve the purpose of a conventional dictionary

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by all means and, to some extent, it will be more useful than a conventional dictionary, even for the advanced learners. The difference between a conventional dictionary and a pedagogical dictionary is that the latter is time bound and has a greater degree of utility value for teaching or learning. The conventional dictionary has less pedagogical utility than a pedagogical dictionary.

The term 'lexicon' in the preceding paragraphs has been used in the sense the transformational grammarians have defined it. However, the form of lexicon undergoes a change as the conversion of lexicon is effected on certain pedagogical constraints. The implications of converting one or more scientific grammars into a pedagogical grammar hold good also in the case of converting a lexicon into a pedagogical dictionary. Hence, it would be appropriate if an account of the process of converting one or more scientific grammars into a pedagogical grammar is presented briefly.

Writing a pedagogical grammar is almost an impossible task if there is no scientific grammar available. The scientific grammar provides the best language description which can be taken for application for certain pedagogical purposes. In the process of application the grammatical statements of a scientific grammar generate their counterparts in the pedagogical grammar as pedagogical statements which may be based on one or more scientific grammars to attain the standards of pedagogical adequacy. In this process, a pedagogical grammar may not be able to maintain its order coherently from beginning to end because the structure of the pedago-

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gical grammar may demand the use of another scientific grammar, which the teacher has the liberty to resort to for better application. In this way, a pedagogical grammar is eclectic in nature and the teacher chooses formal statements from different scientific grammars in the light of his experience and arranges them for his pedagogic convenience (Allen, 1975).

The structural and transformational abstractions of the early 60's have made foreign language teaching more meaningful and effective. The scientific grammars based on the structural descriptions of the aforesaid theories are found to be more promising now and particularly the model of the idealized linguistic competence of a target language is found to be a befitting basis for writing a pedagogical grammar. The application of these theories can be rewardingly justified in the design of a pedagogical dictionary too. However, it cannot be independent of any single theory since pedagogical constraints demand basically an eclectic form of presentation. This may not be the case with a scientific grammar because the scientific grammar attempts to describe a language regardless of its use. So it is possible for any scientific grammar to retain its identity throughout to the core of a single particular linguistic theory. But, a pedagogical grammar is a convert of one or more scientific grammars, as mentioned earlier, and primarily concerned with the 'use of the code' rather than the 'code' as such (Srivastava, 1978). So, the present dictionary also cannot be an exception to the basic characteristic of a pedagogical grammar. Even though this dictionary is an attempt based on the notion

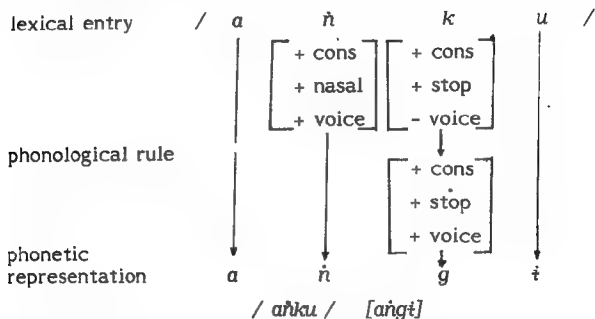
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of the 'lexicon' of the generative transformational grammar, the role of the descriptive grammar of the target language cannot be minimized in its formal presentation of each lexical item. This is because a pedagogical grammar assumes an underlying descriptive grammar of the target language (Nob-litt, 1972). Let us see in the following paragraphs the various types of information which have to be included in a pedagogical dictionary on the model of 'lexicon' as envisaged by the generative-transformational grammarians.

'Lexicon' is a kind of dictionary which consists of words or parts of words of a language. Each word or part of a word has a lexical entry which is represented as a specific bundle of features in specific sequences. They include information regarding the underlying phonological representation of the lexical item, the possible sequences of morphemes into which the lexical item enters, and the inherent features of the syntactic properties and the semantic features to which the lexical item belongs. The theory of generative transformational grammar has proposed various feature systems for these informations for different languages and they are entered as feature matrices in the lexicon. Considering the practical application of the theory and its maximal limit of use in a second language pedagogy, let us confine ourselves to the theoretical development of Chomsky (1965). Many language teachers and material producers have unanimously agreed upon that the development in the theory of generative - transformational grammar after 1965 is of little help to second language pedagogy.

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There are some general ways of expressing various bundles of features. The phonological entry is made as a distinctive feature matrix which represents the phonetic representation of the lexical item. The phonetic representation is obtained by a phonological rule. Consider the following example.



Thus, the phonological rule may be stated as follows: the sounds that are [+ stop] and [- voice] acquire the feature of [+ voice] in the word medial position when they are preceded by any nasal sound.

The phonological entry, however, need not be attested in the above form of a distinctive feature matrix in each lexical item in a pedagogical dictionary. These distinctive feature matrices may be included as part of the pedagogical grammar and the distinctive feature matrix of each lexical item may be represented in the form of the spelling of that item. For instance, the phonetic representation of /aŋku/ may be entered with the spelling (aŋgɪ) in the pedagogical dictionary.

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As far as the syntactic features are concerned, they may mostly seem redundant in a pedagogical dictionary. Even though the pedagogical dictionary is proposed as an independent component from the pedagogical grammar it forms part of the grammar where the features of syntactic properties are generally dealt with. It is just for pedagogical convenience that the lexicon of the target language is isolated. In the present dictionary each lexical verb is syntactically marked 'Tr' if the verb is transitive i.e., if it takes an Object-NP or 'Intr' if the verb is intransitive i.e., if it does not take an Object-NP. As said earlier, this may look redundant because the pedagogical grammar already includes facilities for generating both strings containing an Object-NP and strings without an Object-NP. However, the lexical verbs are syntactically marked in this dictionary following the general format of a conventional dictionary. This is also done considering the absence of a sound pedagogical grammar of Tamil.

The semantic features of a lexical item are indispensable in order to know the general behaviour of the lexical item in the linguistic contexts, such as its information about its syntactic category and its position of occurrence in a sentence. But the pedagogical dictionary does not include them as part of lexical entry. Even then, this will not belittle the value of the pedagogical dictionary proposed here. The reason is that several analyses of semantic systems of many languages strongly suggest that the semantic features are not restricted to specific languages but are universal. Those

features are 'primitives' which reflect part of the basic cognitive and perceptual structure of the human organism. And if that is the case, one presumably does not have to learn the primitives. They can be, to a large extent, inherently understood by anyone who sets out to learn another language without any explicit indication of semantic feature in the lexical entry. Therefore, as an alternative to the specification of a bundle of semantic features for each lexical item, the pedagogical dictionary resorts to definitions that solely rely on the knowledge of the outside world. It is true that in that way the pedagogical dictionary is no different from the conventional dictionary. However, in the course of language learning the learner is always blessed with both linguistic and social contexts in addition to his internalized conceptual system with which the sense of the lexical item can at least be partially interpreted. Moreover, it is also equally the responsibility of the teacher to teach the learner as to which aspects of the Universal grammar are used distinctively in the language which is taught by him.

As mentioned earlier, a pedagogical grammar is 'eclectic' in its nature. The descriptive grammar of the target language and the contrastive grammar of the learner's language and the target language are generally used in writing pedagogical grammars. Since we do not aim at a comparison of the learner's language and the target language and also since its scope lies outside the realm of this introduction, no attention is paid to the contrastive grammar. The descriptive grammar is already pedagogically organised in a special sense in that it reflects how the grammar was learned by the linguist

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(Noblitt, 1972). This would enable the applied linguist to organise his grammar by arranging the observable facts in sequences as he requires. The descriptive grammar of Tamil helps us to deal with the roots, stem alternants, derivational and inflectional suffixes and their various combinations. It enables us to present the details mentioned above in an order with which the teacher could make the learners develop appropriate strategies to learn them.

Upto now, we have discussed the theoretical implications of the present form of the dictionary as part of the introduction. Let us now move to the presentation aspect of the dictionary.

As far as the collection of entry words is concerned the 'English-Tamil Dictionary' compiled by A. Chidambaram Chettiar was used as a source. The entry words have also been collected from the Random House Dictionary of the English Language: College Edition, because the present dictionary intends to cover only the contemporary language. As Chettiar had already made a selection of entry words keeping English language speakers in view, the difficulty of the compiler of the present dictionary in collecting them was very much minimized. We may see further reasons for the selection of his dictionary as a source later.

In our dictionary, the entry words are shown in boldface type and flushed left to the margin of the page. Example
decorate *alaṅkāram sey* [alaṅgāram sey] Intr, 1a.

In the order of an entry, the definition occupies the place next to the entry word. Most of the entry words are

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given definitions immediately following them. Example

extol : to praise highly **meccu** [mecci] Tr, 3,

If any entry word has a multiple meaning the various definitions are given and each definition is individually numbered. Example

pass 1. to obtain the approval or sanction **anumati** **peru** [anti-maḍi peru] Intr, 4a. 2. to die **ira** [ira] Intr, 7. 3. to go across or over **kaṭantu sel** [kaṛandi sel] Tr, 1c. 4. to succeed **tēru** [tēru] Intr, 3.

The entry word which does not require any definition is immediately followed by its Tamil equivalent. Example

ferment **puḷi** [puḷi] Intr, 6.

The definitions, to some extent, help us to find out the absolute equivalent in Tamil for each entry word. Chettiar's dictionary was referred to for the appropriate selection.

The Tamil equivalents are presented phonemically and are followed by their corresponding phonetic representation within square brackets. That is, the distinctive feature matrix of each lexical entry is represented in the form of the spelling of that item.

pour **ūrru** [ūrru] Tr, 3.

The phonetic representation will enable the user of this dictionary to pronounce every entry word like the native

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speakers.

Following the phonetic representation, each entry word, verb in this case, is syntactically marked 'Tr' if it is transitive i.e., if it takes an Object-NP or 'Intr' if it is intransitive i.e., if it does not take an Object-NP.

riddle : to sift through a riddle, as gravel **arittetu** [arittet] Tr, 6.

run **ōtu** [ōt] Intr, 3.

If the verb is intransitive but has a corresponding derived transitive form this is shown in parentheses with the symbol >. Example

cool **kuḷircciyāku** (> **kuḷircciyāku**, 3) [kuḷircciyāxt] Intr, 3.

Similarly, if the verb is transitive but has a corresponding intransitive form this is shown in parentheses with the symbol <. Example

change **mārru** (< **māru**, 3) [mārr] Tr, 3.

While giving the derived transitives for some intransitive verbs, the transitives are marked 'Tr' to show the derivation even though the verbs do not take an Object-NP. Example

betroth **tāmpūlam mārru** (< **tāmpūlam māru**, 3) [tāmpūlam mārr] Tr, 3.

At the end, every verb is given its conjugation number.

The lexical items are presented in an alphabetical order in this dictionary. Only in this form of presentation the

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present dictionary is similar to the conventional dictionary and called "dictionary". The term 'lexicon' would also not be appropriate either in this case.

A few hints may facilitate a full use of this dictionary in the context of teaching Tamil as a second or foreign language. The prime objective of this dictionary is, as indicated earlier, to help the learners evolve appropriate learning strategies for the successive approximation of the Tamil language. This dictionary requires the teacher to undertake the task of stimulating the learners to evolve right learning strategies. Therefore, this pedagogical dictionary is rather a material for teacher's use than for the use of taughts. However, it may serve learners as a reference guide to understand different inflectional and derivational forms of grammatical categories of Tamil.

The present dictionary is confined to the verb category only. The presentation is paradigmatic and, therefore, the teacher can exploit this dictionary more or less directly to teach the derivational and inflectional processes of Tamil verbs. While doing so, the teacher should remember that he has the responsibility of integrating the structure of each lexical item with the pedagogical statements that are variously made in the global structure of the target language, i.e., Tamil in this case. Of course, this complex operation needs careful planning and a complete knowledge of the Tamil language. Since the structure of verbs manifests the entire spectrum of the Tamil grammar both morphologically and syntactically, the teacher can take advantage of this dictionary for effective teaching.

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We have seen that this dictionary could also directly serve as a reference guide to the learners. Perhaps, it may not be possible for a material producer to have different methodologies for preparing instructional materials exclusively for teachers on the one hand and learners on the other. The difference may be of degree of emphasis and explicit instructions given to the teacher or the learner as the case may be. This duality may be a strength of an instructional material.

As far as the lexical items are concerned, they are mostly collected from the English-Tamil Dictionary compiled by A Chidambaranatha Chettiar as stated earlier. His dictionary is unique in a way that it lists all possible Tamil equivalents for each English lexical item. These help teachers, learners and translators to use different stylistic variants of an entry. Moreover, one can find each Tamil equivalent as an appropriate replacive form of an English lexical item while translating. Chettiar, probably, adopted a strategy in which the equivalent of a lexical item (English here) be identified in a syntactic context rather than in isolation. This may be the reason that we find more compound equivalents for simple English lexical items in his dictionary than in other English-Tamil Dictionaries.

Another important reason to collect lexical items from the dictionary of Chettiar is that the compilation has been done on the basis of learners' language i.e., English rather than providing English equivalents on the basis of a stock of Tamil words. That is, we find those Tamil equivalents which the English words demand.

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The present pedagogical dictionary is primarily intended for the language teachers who teach Tamil and for the English mother-tongue learners who will be the ultimate users of this dictionary. If at all any pedagogical dictionary is to be compiled for them it should be based on their language rather than on the target language. If not, there will be a methodological danger that many words of the learner's language which are not shared by the target language would go unnoticed, as a result of which they would not find a place in the dictionary. Many English-Tamil dictionaries are found to be of this nature and may not be of any great help to the learners. Chettiar's English-Tamil Dictionary is an exception and is more useful as far as the language teachers and the learners are concerned.

The present pedagogical dictionary, by its organisation, presents an enormous amount of right data i.e., all possible Tamil verbs with their complete manifestations. This will induce the learners to develop appropriate learning strategies. In addition, this dictionary also briefly outlines the grammatical structure of the Tamil verb which may help the teacher to deduce the grammatical rules of the verb.

To sum up, the pedagogical dictionary cannot insulate its body of material from the influence of a set of pedagogical statements which constitute a pedagogical grammar. The dictionary and grammar are interrelated and interdependent in their structure and function. Both of them facilitate insights into language teaching and provide schemata which help the learner to organise his knowledge while learning.

The pedagogical dictionary is different from the conventional dictionary in a way that the former is more teacher-centered instructional material and the latter is more learner-based reference material. In addition, the pedagogical dictionary forms part of the grammatical core of the second language to be taught, whereas the conventional dictionary lies outside the realm of instructional strategies. The pedagogical dictionary, like a pedagogical grammar, is complex in its organisation because it is based on different linguistic theoretical abstractions which in turn are related to pedagogical implications. Therefore, a pedagogical dictionary is dynamic in its organisation and presentation and attempts to systematize the learning process in its own way.

TAMIL VERBS

Tamil verbs may be broadly classified into two, namely, finite verbs and non-finite verbs. A finite verb is a predicate which agrees with the subject in person, number and gender. A non-finite verb almost occurs as an adjunct in its free form. Both of them distinguish affirmative and negative. The negative of the latter is always expressed by a marker.

Finite Verbs

The Tamil finite verb is constituted by a verb stem which is mostly identical to the imperative singular non-polite form, tense marker and person-number and gender suffix. This may be represented as Vstem + T marker + PNG suffix.

V stem	T marker	PNG suffix	
sey-	-kiṟ/kinṟ-	-ān	seykiṟān/ seykinṟān

Tamil Verbs

			'does-he'
sey-	-t-	-ān	seytān
			'did-he'
sey-	-v-	-ān	seyvān
			'will do-he'

Verb Stems

In Tamil verb stems are the base forms. The tense markers and PNG suffixes are added to them in sequence, to form finite verbs. Similarly, verb suffixes are added to them to form non-finite verbs. The verb stems are basically classified in terms of the kind of tense markers they require to form finite verbs. Let us see in detail the classification of Tamil verbs.

Traditional Tamil grammars do not suggest any verb classification. It was the European grammarians who first classified Tamil verbs taking a pedagogic purpose into consideration. Beschi, Rhenius, Graul, Pope and Arden classified Tamil verbs into several classes according to the consonantal transmutations which result when tense markers are added to them. However, each classification is distinct and individualistic in its own terms. Schiffman (1978) rightly points out that Tamil verbs are classified into as few as three or as many as thirteen classes depending on one's linguistic bias.

As mentioned earlier, we do not find any systematic verb classification in the traditional Tamil grammars, because the scope and purpose of them were altogether different from the pedagogical grammars written in the second half of the nineteenth century. Recent linguistic grammars, even though several of them provide verb classifications in a

Tamil Verbs

more scientific way, lose sight of pedagogical considerations in attempting to reduce the number of verb classes. Those linguistic grammars may place an argument that the analyses are not pedagogically oriented. If it is so, the relevance of such classifications in linguistic analysis must be theoretically justified.

The classification of Tamil verbs on the basis of European grammars was first made by Graul in his book 'Outline of Tamil Grammar' in 1855. He classified Tamil verbs into three major classes, namely, weak, middle and strong. One may rightly assume that Graul would have been guided by Beschi in this classification. However, it is to be noted that no mention has been made in Beschi (1848) about the three way classification of Tamil verbs into weak, middle and strong.

Graul's primary classification of Tamil verbs into weak, middle and strong is based on the future tense markers. The classification is as follows:

1. Weak verbs taking future tense marker - *v* - .
2. Middle verbs taking future tense marker -*p*- .
3. Strong verbs taking future tense marker -*pp*- . Example

Weak verbs

sey 'do' *sey* - *v* - *ān*

aṛi 'know' *aṛi* - *v* - *ān*

Middle verbs

uṇ 'eat' *uṇ*-*p*-*ān*

kēḷ 'hear' *kēḷ*-*p*-*ān*

Strong verbs

tīr 'end' *tīr*-*pp*-*ān*

naṭa 'walk' *naṭa*-*pp*-*ān*

Tamil Verbs

Since the dichotomy of weak and strong is moreover characterized by the present tense markers *-kir-* and *-kkir-* respectively, Graul's classification may be further stated as follows:

1. Weak verbs taking tense markers *-kir-* and *-v-* .
2. Middle verbs taking tense markers *-kir-* and *-p-* .
3. Strong verbs taking tense markers *-kkir-* and *-pp-*,

Example

Weak verbs

sey- 'do'	sey-v-ān	sey-kir-ān
ari- 'know'	ari-v-ān	ari-kir-ān

Middle verbs

uṇ- 'eat'	uṇ-p-ān	uṇ-kir-ān
kēḷ- 'hear'	kēḷ-p-ān	kēḷ-kir-ān

Strong verbs

tīr 'end'	tīr-pp-ān	tīr-kkir-ān
naṭa- 'walk'	naṭa-pp-ān	naṭa-kkir-ān

Graul, further, classified the above verbs into seven classes on the basis of the past tense markers assigning certain sub-classes to the first and the fifth classes.

Weak verbs

	Past	Future	Present
I. a. sey- 'do'	sey-t-	sey-v-	seyk-ir-
b. āḷ- 'rule'	āṇ-t-	āḷ-v-	āḷk-ir-
c. kol- 'kill'	kon-r-	kol-v-	kol-k-ir-

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II.	<i>ari-</i> 'know'	<i>ari-nt-</i>	<i>ari-v-</i>	<i>arik-ir-</i>
III.	<i>āku-</i> 'make'	<i>ākk-i-</i>	<i>āku-v-</i>	<i>ākkuk-ir-</i>
IV.	<i>naku-</i> 'laugh'	<i>nak-k-</i>	<i>naku-v-</i>	<i>nakuk-ir-</i>

Middle verbs

	Past	Future	Present
V. a. <i>uṇ-</i> 'eat'	<i>uṇ-t-</i>	<i>uṇ-p-</i>	<i>uṇk-ir-</i>
b. <i>tin-</i> 'eat'	<i>tin-r-</i>	<i>tin-p-</i>	<i>tink-ir-</i>
c. <i>kēḷ-</i> 'hear'	<i>kēḷ-t-</i>	<i>kēḷ-p-</i>	<i>kēḷk-ir-</i>
d. <i>kal-</i> 'learn'	<i>kaḷ-r-</i>	<i>kaḷ-p-</i>	<i>kark-ir-</i>

Strong verbs

	Past	Future	Present
VI. <i>tīr-</i> 'end'	<i>tīr-tt-</i>	<i>tīr-pp-</i>	<i>tīrkk-ir-</i>
VII. <i>naṭa-</i> 'walk'	<i>naṭa-nt-</i>	<i>naṭa-pp-</i>	<i>naṭakk-ir-</i>

Graul's classification was later followed by Fabricius (1933), Tamil Lexicon (1936) and Arden (1942).

Like Graul, Pope (1904) also classifies Tamil verbs into weak, middle and strong. But, there are notable differences between the sub-classes made by Graul and Pope. Pope classifies verbs on the basis of vowel endings. He goes further in classifying them into intransitives and transitives. Then, he classifies them on the basis of tense markers.

According to Pope there are three verb classes in Tamil. They are:

I Weak verbs ending in *-i*, *-ī*, *-ai* and *-u*. They take tense markers *-kīru-/nt-/v-*. They are mostly intransitive verbs.

II Middle verbs mostly ending in *-u-*. They take tense

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markers *kiru-/in-/v-* . They include both intransitive and transitive verbs.

III Strong verbs ending in *-i* and *-u* . They take tense markers *-kkiru/-tt-/pp-* . They are mostly transitives.

Pope's classification is incomplete. He has not taken the strong verbs which take past tense marker *-nt-* into account under any class mentioned above. He gives many rules to accommodate tense markers. They seem to be unnatural and unclear. There are more exceptional rules than general rules.

In the first three editions (1891, 1910, 1930) of his 'A Progressive Grammar of Tamil', Arden classifies Tamil verbs into seven conjugations according to the endings. They are as follows:

- I All roots ending in *-a*.
- II All roots ending in *-i*, *-ai*, *-y*.
- III All roots ending in *-u*.
- IV All roots ending in *-ṇ*, *-ṇ*.
- V All roots ending in *-r*, *ḷ*.
- VI All roots ending in *-l* and *-ḷ*.
- VII All roots ending in a long vowel.

When Clayton revised Arden, his above classification was set aside as it was not based on the formation of tenses. Further, some conjugations included more than one set of tense markers which were altogether different from each other by form and function. For example, the second conjugation included both weak and strong verbs (*ali*, *alikirēn*, *alintēn*,

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aḷivēn, 'perish' : *ḷi*, *aḷikkirēn*, *aḷittēn*, *aḷippēn*, 'destroy'). Clayton, therefore, accepted Graul's classification in the revised fourth edition (1942) giving justification that Graul's classification was clear, practical and complete.

The following table shows the characteristic terminations of the first person singular of the three tenses of each conjugation.

A. Weak			
	Present	Past	Future
I. a)	kirēn	tēn	vēn
b)	"	ṇtēn	"
c)	"	nrēn	"
II.	"	ntēn	"
III.	"	inēn	"
IV.	"	ṭtēn	"
		kkēn	} rare
		rrēn	
B. Middle			
V.	kirēn	tēn	pēn
	"	rēn	"
C. Strong			
VI.	kkirēn	ttēn	ppēn
VII.	"	ntēn	"

Clayton, although claiming that the seven conjugations are made according to the way in which the verbs form their past tense, has not mentioned the past tense markers in isolation explicitly. Clayton's notes on the first conjuga-

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tion state that the past tense marker is *-t-* and it manifests itself as *-ṭ-* before *ṇ* (*l+t* become *ṇ+ṭ* p.151) and *-ṛ-* before *n* (*l+t* become *n+ṛ* p.152). However, his segmentation such as *-ṇṭēn* and *-nṛēn* is misleading and the form of verb stems is unclear. We find a similar problem in the IVth conjugation too. Moreover, it is not known whether past tense markers *-ṭ-* and *-ṛ-* in the fourth conjugation are the manifestations of *-t-* as in the first conjugation. The fourth conjugation does not follow any rule for transmutation of consonants.

In addition, the verbs such as *pō* 'go', *vā* 'come', *tā* 'give', *sā* 'die', *vē* 'be hot', *nō* 'ache' etc., do not form part of the seven conjugations mentioned. They are given separately under 'weak irregulars'.

The Tamil Lexicon (1936) lists Tamil verbs in 13 classes following Graul's classification. They are obtained by numbering the sub-classes made by Graul and including the irregular verbs such as *tā* 'give', *sā* 'die' etc., under a separate class. The comparison of Graul's classification with the Tamil Lexicon may be presented as follows.

Graul	Tamil Lexicon
I. a. <i>sey-</i> 'do'	1
b. <i>āḷ-</i> 'rule'	2
c. <i>kol-</i> 'kill'	3
II. <i>ari-</i> 'know'	4
III. <i>āḱku-</i> 'make'	5
IV. <i>naṭu-</i> 'plant'	6
V. a. <i>uṇ-</i> 'eat'	7
b. <i>tin-</i> 'eat'	8

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c.	<i>kēḷ-</i>	'hear'	9
d.	<i>kaḷ-</i>	'learn'	10
VI.	<i>tīr-</i>	'end'	11
VII.	<i>naṭa-</i>	'walk'	12
	<i>tā-, sā-, kāṇ-</i>	. . .	13

Theoretical developments in linguistics in the early part of the 50's brought many changes into the description of languages. The verb morphology of Tamil was affected by these changes and a new dimension of analysis based on structural linguistics made Tamil verb classification more scientific and complete. Lisker (1951) reduced the seven-way classification of Graul into a three-way one by positing a morphophoneme (X). His classification may be presented in a tabular form.

Class I

I. a.	-t-	-v-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>seyḷēn</i>
b.	-t-	-v-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>māṇṭēn</i>
c.	-t-	-v-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>senrēn</i>
II.	-t-(>ṭ)	-v-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>viṭṭēn</i>
III.	-t-(>ṭ)	-p-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>uṇṭēn</i>
IV.	-t-(>ṛ)	-p-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>tiṇrēn</i>
V.	-t-(>ṭ)	-p-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>kēṭpēn</i>
VI.	-t-(>ṛ)	-p-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>tōrpēn</i>
VII.	-t-(>tt)	-pp-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>pārttēn</i>

Class II

VIII.	-nt-	-v-	-kir-	e.g.	<i>viḷuntēn</i>
IX.	-nt-	-pp-	kkir-	e.g.	<i>naṭantēn</i>

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Class III

X	-in-	-v-	-k <u>i</u> r-	e.g	ōṭinēn
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Thus, the three classes of verb are

I	-t-	-v-	-k <u>i</u> r-
II	-nt-	-v-	-k <u>i</u> r-
III	-in-	-v-	-k <u>i</u> r-

Unlike earlier scholars, Lisker included the strong verbs which take past tense marker *-tt-* (VIth class as per Graul) under the weak verbs which take past tense marker *-t-*. Lisker claims that the strong verbs take *-tt-* because they are ending in a morphophoneme which realizes *-k* before the present marker *-kir-*, *-t* before the past marker *-t-* and *-p* before the future marker *-p-*. Lisker posits this morphophoneme as X at the end of every strong verb (e.g. *paṭiX-* 'read', *koṭuX-* 'give', *naṭaX-* 'walk' etc.)

We may observe that Lisker's classification is based on the principles of structural linguistics and positing a morphophoneme is theoretically valid. However, setting up a morphophoneme at the end of every verb seems to be artificial and it has less pedagogical utility.

Excellent classifications on the lines of Lisker have been made by Kothandaraman, Agesthalingom and Balasubramanian. Kothandaraman (1972) classifies Tamil verbs on the basis of endings. Like Lisker, he also posits a morphophoneme (K) for a set of verbs. By this, he is able to classify all the Tamil verbs into a single class providing phonological

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conditions. But, we find more tense allomorphs in the present and future tenses. They are:

Present Tense	-kir-	-ukir-	-kkir-
Future Tense	-v-	-uv-	-p-

This classification, therefore, has the danger of positing more numbers of allomorphs at every level of a verb form. For instance, the optative markers will be *-ka*, *-uka*, and *-kka*. Similarly, other forms of verbs will also have to have several markers.

Balasubramanian (1981) classifies Tamil verbs into four classes. He further classifies the *-t-* and *-nt-* class verbs into two, namely, (i) the strong verbs which take the morphophoneme (P) and (ii) the weak verbs which take their respective past tense markers. His argument against Lisker's concept of morphophoneme is valid and his classification is simple and systematic.

Agesthialingom (1971) classifies Tamil verbs into three on the basis of past tense markers *-t-*, *-in-* and *-nt-*. Each class of verbs is further classified on the basis of the inherent and derived transitives as tense markers in Tamil are marked for both intransitive and transitive too. The *-t-* class verbs include the verbs which take *-tt-*. A morphophoneme (X) is posited as in the case of other earlier analyses.

The classifications we find in Agesthialingom (1971), Kothandaraman (1972) and Balasubramanian (1981) are no doubt scientific in their approach. While Agesthialingom (1971) attempts to present the structure of Tamil verbs

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in its global form, Kothandaraman (1972) justifies the morpho-phoneme (K) by extending phonological conditions to other verbs too for taking past tense markers. But one may wonder as to how these analyses are best pedagogically feasible. Particularly, setting up a morphophoneme, from the teaching point of view, is quite unnatural. That is, it is teaching an element which does not exist in the real language.

Kumaraswami Raja (1960) and Schiffman (1979) are exceptions to the above kind of analysis. Schiffman classifies Tamil verbs into five major classes and handles exceptions by applying certain rules.

The five major classes are:

- I. Strong verbs characterized by tense markers *kkr/tt/pp*.
- II. Strong verbs characterized by tense markers *kkr/nt/pp*.
- III. Weak verbs with tense markers *r/in/v*.
- IV. Weak verbs with present and future tense markers similar to III, but with different past marker and
- V. Weak verbs with present and future tense markers similar to III, but past with double retroflex consonant.

Schiffman claims that almost all verbs in colloquial Tamil can be assigned to one of the above classes. He bases his classification on Graul. He equates his classification with Graul as follows.

Schiffman	Graul
I	IV
II	VII
III	I and III

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IV	Not classified by Graul
V	V

Kumaraswamy Raja's (1960) classification is more similar to Graul's. He classifies verbs into six classes on the basis of tense markers.

They are:

- I. Verbs taking tense markers *-t-*, *-kīr-* and *-v-*;
- II. Verbs taking tense markers *-nt-*, *-kīr-* and *-v-*.
- III. Verbs taking tense markers *-in-*, *-kīr-* and *-v-*.
- IV. Verbs taking tense markers *-kīr-* and *-r-*.
- V. Verbs taking tense markers *-tt-*, *-kkīr-* and *-pp-*.
- VI. Verbs taking tense markers *-nt-*, *-kkīr-* and *-pp-*.

In addition to the above six classes of verbs, he enumerates *ā* - 'become', *pō* - 'go', *sol* - 'say', *kāṇ-* 'see', *tā* - 'bring', *vā* - 'come', *nō* - 'suffer', *vē* - 'burn' and *sā-* 'die' as irregular verbs.

This dictionary follows Graul's classification because it is pedagogically proved to be more feasible than any other classification given above. His classification is quite akin to the nature and function of the Tamil language. In a teaching context this is necessary because any deviation from the nature of the language will lead to confusion and unlearning. The setting up of a morphophoneme at the end of every strong verb and its realization in different linguistic environments may be cited as an example. Graul's classification is exceptional in this way. It is more instructive than any other classification.

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Agesthialingom (1971) is quite right in levelling an argument against Graul's treatment of the past tense marker *-t-* becoming *-ṭ-* and *-ṛ-* in different conjugations without being followed by any nasal sound. But this theoretical implication may be set aside considering pedagogic convenience.

Moreover, we find Graul follows a global approach in classifying Tamil verbs. He does not take any single group of tense markers for his classification. Even though he takes future tense markers, his classification of weak and strong is supported by present tense markers too. In addition, we also find a systematic approach in classifying verbs in terms of past tense markers. The simple morphophonemic rules stated by him for the final consonantal transmutations when the verb stems are marked for tense markers, particularly for the past, are simple to learn.

We find seven classes of conjugation in Graul. The verbs like *vā* - 'come', *pō* - 'go', etc., are treated as irregular verbs. With regard to tense markers Graul has the present tense marker *-iṛ-* and *-k* forms part of the verb stems. This dictionary numbers the irregular verbs as eight and treats them as a separate class. The present tense markers are *-kiṛ-* and *-kkiṛ-*. The following are the eight classes of verbs.

- I. Weak verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kiṛ-/kinṛ-*, *-t-* and *-v-*.
- II. Weak verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kiṛ-/kinṛ-*, *-nt-* and *-v-*.
- III. Weak verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kiṛ-/kinṛ-*, *-in-* and *-ṛ-*.

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- IV. Weak verbs characterised by the tense markers *-kir-/*, *-ṭ-* and *-ṛ-* and *-v-*.
- V. Middle verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kir/-kingr-*, *-ṭ-* and *-ṛ-* and *-p-*.
- VI. Strong verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kkir/-kkingr-*, *-tt-* and *-pp-*.
- VII. Strong verbs characterized by the tense markers *-kkir/-kkingr-*, *-nt-* and *-pp-*.
- VIII. All irregular verbs.

For the sake of pedagogic convenience Graul's classification is numbered in the present dictionary as follows.

	Graul	Rajaram
I	a. <i>sey-</i> 'do'	1a
	b. <i>āḷ-</i> 'rule'	1b
	c. <i>kol-</i> 'kill'	1c
II	<i>aṛi-</i> 'know'	2
III	<i>āḱku-</i> 'make'	3
IV	<i>viṭu-</i> 'leave'	4a
	<i>peru-</i> 'get'	4b
V	a. <i>uṇ-</i> 'eat'	5a
	b. <i>tin-</i> 'eat'	5b
	c. <i>kēḷ-</i> 'hear'	5c
	d. <i>kaḷ-</i> 'learn'	5d
VI	<i>tīr-</i> 'end'	6
VII	<i>naṭa-</i> 'walk'	
	<i>pō-</i> 'go'	<i>vā-</i> 'come'
	<i>tā-</i> 'give'	<i>sā</i> 'die'
	<i>vē-</i> 'be hot'	<i>nō-</i> 'ache' 8

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Let us see each verb class in detail. The verb classes 1, 4 and 5 take past tense marker *-t-*. It is manifested into three, namely, *-t-* (1a), *-ṭ-* (1b, 4a, 5a, 5c) and *-r-* (1c, 4b, 5b, 5d).

- (i) *-t-* remains unchanged when it is added to the verb stems 1a. Example

toḷu, toḷutān, 'worshipped-he'
pey, peytatu, 'rained-it'

There will be no alternation in the verb stems when this past marker is added to them. By form, they will be similar to the singular non-polite imperatives.

- (ii) *-t-* becomes *-ṭ-* when it is added to the verb stems ending in *-ḷ*, *-ṇ* and *-ṭ-* (1b, 4a, 5a, 5c). When *-t-* is added to the *-ḷ* ending verb stems, *-ḷ* undergoes a change as *-ṇ-* (1b) and the *-t-* before *-ṇ-* becomes *-ṭ-* (1b, 5a). Similarly, the final *-ḷ* in 5c undergoes a change as *-ṭ-* before *-t-* and the *-t-* before *-ṭ-* becomes *-ṭ-* (4a, 5c). Example

<i>āḷ,</i>	<i>āṇṭān</i>	'ruled-he'
<i>uṇ,</i>	<i>uṇṭān</i>	'ate-he'
<i>kēḷ,</i>	<i>kēṭṭān</i>	'heard-he'
<i>viṭ,</i>	<i>viṭṭān</i>	'left-he'

- (iii) *-t-* changes into *-r-* when it is added to the verb stems ending in *-l*, *-n*, and *-r* (1c, 4b, 5b and 5d). When *-t-* is added to the *-l* ending verb stems, *-l* changes into

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-n (1c) and the -t- before -n- becomes r (1c, 5b). Likewise the final -l in the verb stems 5d undergoes a change, as -r before -t- and the -t- before -r becomes r (5d, 4b). Example

<i>kol</i> ,	<i>kon<u>r</u>ān</i>	'killed-he'
<i>tin</i> ,	<i>tin<u>r</u>ān</i>	'ate-he'
<i>kal</i> ,	<i>kar<u>r</u>ān</i>	'learned-he'
<i>per</i> ,	<i>per<u>r</u>ān</i>	'got-he'

The rules may be stated as follows:

1. $\bar{a}l, \bar{a}l \rightarrow t, \quad l \rightarrow t \quad > \quad n\dot{t}$
 $\quad \quad \quad n \rightarrow t \quad > \quad n\dot{t} \quad \bar{a}n\dot{t}\bar{a}n$
uṇ, uṇ → t, \quad n \rightarrow t \quad > \quad n\dot{t} \quad uṇ\dot{t}\bar{a}n
kēl, kēl → t, \quad l \rightarrow t \quad > \quad \dot{t}\dot{t}
 $\quad \quad \quad \dot{t} \rightarrow t \quad > \quad \dot{t}\dot{t} \quad kē\dot{t}\dot{t}\bar{a}n$
viṭu, viṭ → t \quad \dot{t} \rightarrow t \quad > \quad \dot{t}\dot{t} \quad vi\dot{t}\dot{t}\bar{a}n
2. *kol, kol → t, \quad l \rightarrow t \quad > \quad nt*
 $\quad \quad \quad n \rightarrow t \quad > \quad n\dot{r} \quad kon\dot{r}\bar{a}n$
tin, tin → t, \quad n \rightarrow t \quad > \quad n\dot{r} \quad tin\dot{r}\bar{a}n
kal, kal → t \quad l \rightarrow t \quad > \quad \dot{r}\dot{t}
 $\quad \quad \quad \dot{r} \rightarrow t \quad > \quad \dot{r}\dot{r} \quad kar\dot{r}\bar{a}n$
peru, per → t \quad \dot{r} \rightarrow t \quad > \quad \dot{r}\dot{r} \quad per\dot{r}\bar{a}n

In 1b and 1c consonantal alternations occur when the past marker -t- is added, otherwise the present marker -*kiṇ*-/*kinṇ*- and future marker -v- are directly added to the verb stems. But there is no alternation in the verb stems 1a when -t- is added to them as mentioned earlier.

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<i>to<u>l</u>u,</i>	<i>to<u>l</u>u-ki<u>r</u>-ēn</i>	<i>to<u>l</u>u-v-ēn</i>
'worship'	<i>to<u>l</u>u-ki<u>n</u>r-ēn</i>	
<i>ā<u>l</u>,</i>	<i>ā<u>l</u>-ki<u>r</u>-ēn</i>	<i>ā<u>l</u>-v-ēn</i>
'rule'	<i>ā<u>l</u>-ki<u>n</u>r-ēn</i>	
<i>ko<u>l</u>,</i>	<i>ko<u>l</u>-ki<u>r</u>-ēn</i>	<i>ko<u>l</u>-v-ēn</i>
'kill'	<i>ko<u>l</u>-ki<u>n</u>r-ēn</i>	

However, the final -u- in *la* is dropped when a suffix beginning in vowel is added to them. Example

<i>to<u>l</u>u,</i>	<i>to<u>l</u>u+a</i>	<i>to<u>l</u>a</i>	'to worship'
<i>a<u>l</u>u,</i>	<i>a<u>l</u>u+a</i>	<i>a<u>l</u>a</i>	'to weep'
<i>u<u>l</u>u,</i>	<i>u<u>l</u>u+a</i>	<i>u<u>l</u>a</i>	'to plough'

The final consonants that are preceded by a short vowel in the monosyllabic verb stems are doubled when they are followed by a suffix beginning in vowel. Example,

<i>ko<u>l</u>,</i>	<i>ko<u>l</u>+a</i>	<i>kolla</i>	'to kill'
<i>se<u>l</u>,</i>	<i>se<u>l</u>+a</i>	<i>sella</i>	'to go'

All the tense markers are directly added to the verb stems 2. Example

<i>a<u>r</u>i,</i>	<i>a<u>r</u>i-ki<u>r</u>-ēn</i>	<i>a<u>r</u>i-nt-ēn</i>	<i>a<u>r</u>i-v-ēn</i>
'know'	<i>a<u>r</u>i-ki<u>n</u>r-ēn</i>		
<i>i-</i>	<i>ī-ki<u>r</u>-ēn</i>	<i>ī-nt-ēn</i>	<i>ī-v-ēn</i>
'give'	<i>ī-ki<u>n</u>r-ēn</i>		
<i>ā<u>r</u>āy,</i>	<i>ā<u>r</u>āy-ki<u>r</u>-ēn</i>	<i>ā<u>r</u>āy-nt-ēn</i>	<i>ā<u>r</u>āy-v-ēn</i>
'examine'	<i>ā<u>r</u>āy-ki<u>n</u>r-ēn</i>		
<i>puku</i>	<i>puku-ki<u>r</u>-ēn</i>	<i>puku-nt-ēn</i>	<i>puku-v-ēn</i>

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'enter'	<i>puku-kinr-ēn</i>		
<i>tavaḷ,</i>	<i>tavaḷ-kiṛ-ēn</i>	<i>tavaḷ-nt-ēn</i>	<i>tavaḷ-v-ēn</i>
'crawl'	<i>tavaḷ-kinr-ēn</i>		
<i>vaḷar</i>	<i>vaḷar-kiṛ-ēn</i>	<i>vaḷar-nt-ēn</i>	<i>vaḷar-v-ēn</i>
'grow'	<i>vaḷar-kinr-ēn</i>		

As in 1a, the final *-u* is dropped when a verb suffix beginning in vowel is added. Example

<i>puku,</i>	<i>puku+a</i>	> <i>puka</i>	'enter'
'enter'			
<i>viḷu,</i>	<i>viḷu+a</i>	> <i>viḷa</i>	'to fall'
'fall'			

y is added when the verb stems ending in *-i*, *-ī* and *-ai* are followed by any verb suffix beginning in vowel. Example

<i>ari,</i>	<i>ari+a</i>	> <i>ariya</i>	'to know'
'know'			
<i>ī,</i>	<i>ī+a</i>	> <i>īya</i>	'to give'
'give'			
<i>uṭai,</i>	<i>uṭai+a</i>	> <i>uṭaiya</i>	'to be broken'
'be broken'			

Unlike classes 1 and 2, class 3 consists of mostly *-u* ending verb stems. The *-u* gets elided when it is followed by any suffix beginning in vowel. Whereas, the final *-u* is retained when the suffixes beginning in consonant are added to them. Example

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<i>pāṭu,</i>	<i>pāṭu-kir-ēn</i>	<i>pāṭu-v-ēn</i>
'sing'	<i>pāṭu-kinr-ēn</i>	
<i>taṅku,</i>	<i>taṅku-kir-ēn</i>	<i>taṅku-v-ēn</i>
'stay'	<i>taṅku-kinr-ēn</i>	
	<i>pāṭu-in-ēn</i>	<i>pāṭ-in-ēn</i>
	<i>pāṭu-a</i>	<i>pāṭa</i>
	<i>taṅku-in-ēn</i>	<i>taṅk-in-ēn</i>
	<i>taṅku-a</i>	<i>taṅka</i>

Almost all the verb stems in class 4 are ending in *-u* preceded by *-ṭ* or *-r*. They are similar to the singular non-polite imperatives in form before any suffix beginning in consonant, except before the past tense marker *-t-* and other verb suffixes beginning in vowel where *-u* is dropped. The past marker *-t-* becomes *-ṭ-* and *-r-* before the verb stems ending in *-ṭ* (4a) and *-r* (4b) respectively. Example

<i>toṭu,</i>	<i>toṭu-kir-ēn</i>	<i>loṭ-ṭ-ēn</i>	<i>toṭu-v-ēn</i>
'touch'	<i>toṭu-kinr-ēn</i>		
	<i>toṭu-a > toṭa</i>		
<i>peru,</i>	<i>peru-kir-ēn</i>	<i>per-r-en</i>	<i>peru-v-ēn</i>
'get'	<i>peru-kinr-ēn</i>		
	<i>peru-a > pera</i>		

Although past tense markers of the class 5 are the same as the past tense markers of the classes 1 and 4, those verbs are treated under a separate class as the future tense marker is different. It is *-p-* and the verbs are classified as middle verbs. They are mostly ending in *-ḷ*, *-ṇ*, *-ḷ* and *n*.

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uṇ,	uṇ-kir-ēn uṇ-kinr-ēn	uṇ-t-ēn	uṇ-p-ēn
tin,	tin-kir-ēn tin-kinr-ēn	tin-r-ēn	tin-p-ēn
kēḷ,	kēṭ-kir-ēn kēṭ-kinr-ēn	kēṭ-t-ēn	kēṭ-p-ēn
kaḷ,	kaṛ-kir-ēn kaṛ-kinr-ēn	kaṛ-r-ēn	kaṛ-p-ēn

Note that the word final *-ḷ* and *-ḷ* change into *-t* and *-r* respectively before the future tense marker *-p-*.

The verb stems in class 6 take all tense markers and other verb suffixes without undergoing any alternation. The tense markers are *-kkir-/kkinr-*, *-tt-* and *-pp-*. The verb stems are mostly ending in *-i*, *-ī*, *-a*, *-ā*, *-u*, *-ū*, *-ai*, *-y*, *-r* and *-ḷ*. Example

paṭi,	paṭi-kkir-ēn	paṭi-tt-ēn	paṭi-pp-ēn
'read'	paṭi-kkinr-ēn		
tī,	tī-kkir-ēn	tī-tt-ēn	tī-pp-ēn
'burn'	tī-kkinr-ēn		
taḷataḷa	taḷataḷa-kkir-ēn	taḷataḷa-tt-ēn	taḷataḷa-pp-ēn
'glitter'			
kā,	kā-kkir-ēn	ka-tt-ēn	kā-pp-ēn
koṭu,	koṭu-kkir-ēn	koṭu-tt-ēn	koṭu-pp-ēn
'give'	koṭu-kkinr-ēn		
pū,	pū-kkir-atu	pū-tt-atu	pū-kkum
'blossom'	pū-kkinr-atu		
vai,	vai-kkir-ēn	vai-tt-ēn	vai-pp-ēn

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'put'	<i>vai-kkiṇṛ-ēn</i>		
<i>tēy,</i>	<i>tēy-kkiṛ-ēn</i>	<i>tēy-tt-ēn</i>	<i>tēy-pp-ēn</i>
'rub'	<i>tēy-kkiṇṛ-ēn</i>		
<i>pār</i>	<i>pār-kkiṛ-ēn</i>	<i>pār-tt-ēn</i>	<i>pār-pp-ēn</i>
'see'	<i>pār-kkiṇṛ-ēn</i>		
<i>aviḷ</i>	<i>aviḷ-kkiṛ-ēn</i>	<i>aviḷ-tt-ēn</i>	<i>aviḷ-pp-ēn</i>
'untie'	<i>aviḷ-kkiṇṛ-ēn</i>		

Similarly, the verb stems in class 7 also take all tense markers and other verb suffixes without undergoing any alternation. The past marker is *-nt-* and other tense markers and verb suffixes are the same as in class 6. The verb stems are mostly ending in *-a* and a few verbs in *-u*. Example

<i>naṭa,</i>	<i>naṭa-kkiṛ-ēn</i>	<i>naṭa-nt-ēn</i>	<i>naṭa-pp-ēn</i>
'walk'	<i>naṭa-kkiṇṛ-ēn</i>		
<i>eḷuntiru</i>	<i>eḷuntiru-kkiṛ-ēn</i>	<i>eḷuntiru-nt-ēn</i>	<i>eḷuntiru-pp-ēn</i>
'get up'			

A few more verbs ending in *-ā* (*aṇṇā* - 'look upward') and *-ō* (*mō* - 'smell') may also be classified under this class. But, with the exception of the past tense forms, other forms of these verbs are not commonly found in modern Tamil.

Class 8 includes verb stems such as *pō* - 'go', *vā* - 'come', *tā* - 'give', *sā* - 'die', *vē* - 'be hot' and *nō* - 'ache'. The irregular conjugations of these verbs are explained under 'verb paradigms'.

Before we proceed to tense and PNG suffixes of finite verbs mention must be made about a set of verbs which take *-u* for euphonic purpose. When the verbs ending in

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-ḷ and -ḷ of class 1 and -ḷ and *r* of class 2 take the enunciative vowel -u, there will not be any change in conjugation whereas when some of the middle verbs ending in -ḷ, -ḷ and -n take the enunciative vowel -u, they will be conjugated in the future tense with -v- instead of -p-. Example

1. *āḷ(u)-*, *āḷ-v-ān/āḷu-v-ān*
kol(lu)-, *kol-v-ān/kollu-v-ān*
2. *maḷḷ(u)-*, *maḷḷ-v-ān/maḷḷu-v-ān*
uṇar(u)-, *uṇar-v-ān/uṇaru-v-ān*
3. *kāṇ(u)-*, *kāṇ-p-ān/kāṇu-v-ān*
tin(nu)-, *tin-p-ān/tinnu-v-ān*

The verbs *kāṇ* - 'see' and *sol* - 'say' have irregular conjugation in the past. The verb *kāṇ* - belongs to class 5a has a stem alternant *kaṇ* - before past tense marker -*t*- and (*n+t > nṭ*). Similarly, the verb *sol*- belongs to class 3 and has an alternant *son* - before past tense marker -(*i*)*n*. Example: *sonnan* 'said-he': *soonān* is the contracted form of *sollinān*.

Intransitive, Transitive and Causative

A learner may observe in the course of Tamil learning a phonological characteristic which marks the distinction of intransitive and transitive in Tamil. Consider the following examples.

a) <i>āku</i>	'be made'	>	<i>āku</i>	'make'
<i>ōṭu</i>	'run'	>	<i>ōṭtu</i>	'run, drive'
<i>māru</i>	'get changed'	>	<i>mārru</i>	'change'
<i>peruku</i>	'be increased'	>	<i>perukku</i>	'increase'

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b)	<i>aṭaṅku</i>	'be subdued'	>	<i>aṭakku</i>	'control'
	<i>nirampu</i>	'be filled'	>	<i>nirappu</i>	'fill'
	<i>poruntu</i>	'be joined'	>	<i>poruttu</i>	'join'

He may also observe that in some examples a transitive is derived from an intransitive by adding suffixes. Example

Transitive suffix *-t-*.

c)	<i>naṭa</i>	'be conducted'	>	<i>naṭattu</i>	'conduct'
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Transitive suffix *-tt-*.

d)	<i>akal</i>	'be removed'	>	<i>akarru</i>	'remove'
	<i>nakar</i>	'be moved'	>	<i>nakarttu</i>	'move'
	<i>uruḷ</i>	'be rolled'	>	<i>uruḷṭu</i>	'roll'

Transitive suffix *-pp-*.

e)	<i>eḷu</i>	'get up'	>	<i>eḷuppu</i>	'wake up'
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Examples (a)- (e) provide Tamil learners to formulate transitivity rules with which the intransitive verbs are transitivity:

- i) by geminating the penultimate plosive consonant
- ii) by changing N(asal) P(losive) into P(losive) P(losive) and
- iii) by adding suffixes such as *-t-*, *-tt-* and *-pp-*.

There are some verbs which do not distinguish transitivity explicitly. In other words, the form of some verbs do not show any phonological characteristic. The transitivity is identified by past tense contrast in those verbs. That is, the verb, as intransitive takes the past tense marker *-nt-* and takes the past marker *-tt-* as transitive. Example

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<i>nanai</i>	'wet'	<i>nanaintān</i>	(Intr)
		<i>nanaittān</i>	(Tr)

Syntactically, the distinction of intransitive and transitive in Tamil may be described as a verb which cannot take an object and a verb which can take an object respectively. In the present dictionary, this syntactic feature is marked immediately after every verb by 'Intr' if the verb is intransitive or 'Tr' if the verb is transitive.

A verb may be called causative (caus) when it denotes an action which one (who is normally expressed by the subject in a sentence) gets done by another human being. That is to say, the one denoted by the subject will be the cause for the action to be performed by another person. In Tamil, causative verbs are formed by adding suffixes *-pi* and *-vi*. Example

<i>karpi</i>	'teach'	<i>karppipi</i>	'make someone to teach'
<i>sey</i>	'do'	<i>seyvi</i>	'make someone to do'

More commonly, causative is expressed by certain auxiliary verbs like *sey-* and *vai-* in Tamil. Unlike the earlier causative verbs, these verbs will be, therefore, compound in structure and the main verb will be always in the form of an infinitive.

<i>pātu</i>	'sing'	<i>pāṭa sey</i>	'cause someone to sing'
		<i>pāṭa vai</i>	

Thus, verb stems in Tamil may be either intransitive or transitive or causative.

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Tense

Tamil has three tenses, namely, present, past and future. They are expressed by different markers, immediately added to verb stems. The following diagram shows tense markers in Tamil.

Present	Past	Future
<i>kīr/kīṇṇ</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>kkīr/kkīṇṇ</i>	<i>nt</i>	<i>p</i>
	<i>in</i>	<i>-pp-</i>
	<i>tt</i>	

Person-Number-Gender (PNG)

The Tamil verb distinguishes person, number and gender. *-ān* (*avan vantān* 'He came'), for instance, is a PNG suffix which indicates third person, singular number and masculine gender. In a Tamil sentence the 'agreement' of a verb with the subject is marked by PNG suffixes. Following are the PNG suffixes in Tamil.

First Person

Singular	<i>nān</i>	Vstem -T- <i>ēn</i>
Plural	<i>nāṇkaḷ</i> <i>nām</i>	Vstem -T- <i>ōm</i>

Second Person

Singular	<i>nī</i> <i>nīr</i>	Vstem-T- <i>āy</i> Vstem-T- <i>īr</i>
Plural	<i>nīṇkaḷ</i>	Vstem-T- <i>īrkaḷ</i>

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Third Person (Human)

Singular

Masculine	<i>avan</i> }	Vstem-T- <i>ān</i>
	<i>ivan</i> }	

Feminine	<i>avaḷ</i> }	Vstem-T- <i>āḷ</i>
	<i>ivaḷ</i> }	

Honorific	<i>avar</i> }	Vstem-T- <i>ār</i>
	<i>ivar</i> }	

plural	<i>avarkaḷ</i> }	Vstem-T- {	<i>ārkaḷ</i>
	<i>ivarkaḷ</i> }		<i>anar</i>
			<i>ar</i>

Third Person (Non-Human)

Singular	<i>atu</i> }	Vstem-T- {	<i>atu</i>
	<i>itu</i> }		<i>tu</i>
			<i>um</i>
			<i>kum</i>
			<i>kkum</i>

plural	<i>avai</i> }	Vstem-T- {	<i>ana</i>
	<i>ivai</i> }		<i>a</i>
			<i>um</i>
			<i>kum</i>
			<i>kkum</i>

The agreement of the third person human plural subject (*avarkaḷ/ivarkaḷ* 'they') with a verb in a sentence is marked by *-ārkaḷ* or *-anar* or *-ar*. *-ārkaḷ* is marked in all tenses. Whereas, *anar* is suffixed to the present tense marker *-kinr-* or *-kkinr-*, in the past it is suffixed to all the tense markers except

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i(n) which takes *-ar*. In the future, in addition to *-ārkaḷ*, the agreement is marked by *-ar* too. Example

<i>avarkaḷ</i>	<i>varukirārkaḷ</i>	'They come'
<i>avarkaḷ</i>	<i>varukinrārkaḷ</i>	'They come'
<i>avarkaḷ</i>	<i>vantārkaḷ</i>	'They came'
<i>avarkaḷ</i>	<i>varuvārkaḷ</i>	'They will come'
<i>avarkaḷ</i>	<i>varukinṇanar</i>	'They come'
<i>avarkaḷ</i>	<i>vantanar</i>	'They came'
<i>avarkaḷ</i>	<i>pāṭinar</i>	'They sang'
<i>avarkaḷ</i>	<i>varuvar</i>	'They will come'

Similarly, the agreement of the third person non-human plural subject (*avai/ivai* 'they') with a verb in a sentence is marked by *-ana* or *-a* or *-um* (*~kum~kkum*). *-ana* is marked in the present tense preceded by *-kinr-* or *-kkingr-*, and in the past preceded by all the tense markers except *-in-* which takes *-a*. In the future, *-um* (*~kum~kkum*) is marked for both singular and plural non-human subjects. Example

<i>avai varukingana</i>	'They come'
<i>avai vantana</i>	'They came'
<i>avai pāṭina</i>	'They sang'
<i>atu pāṭum</i>	'It will sing'
<i>avai pāṭum</i>	'They will sing'

In addition to the PNG suffix *-atu*, the neuter subject *atu/itu/avai/ivai* is also marked by *-tu* if the verb is followed by the negative marker *-ā*. Example

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<i>atu varātu</i>	'It will not come'
<i>itu varātu</i>	'It will not come'
<i>avai varātu</i>	'They will not come'
<i>ivai varātu</i>	'They will not come'

The neuter subject *atu/itu* is marked by *-tu* if the verb stem is followed by the past tense marker *-i(n)*. This suffix changes into *-rru*, by reciprocal assimilation.

<i>atu pāṭirru</i>	'That sang'
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Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive

The imperative, optative and subjunctive are other forms of finite verbs which do not distinguish tense as simple finite verbs discussed in the preceding pages. The structure of these finite verbs is, generally, Vstem + Vsuffix.

Imperative

Syntactically, almost all the verbs can have the function of imperative in the second person non-honorific singular *nī* 'you'. Consider the following sentence.

<i>nī koṇṭuvā</i>	'You bring'
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koṇṭuvā 'bring' is a verb which may express command, request etc. When a verb is used in the above form it is called imperative verb, and it may or may not have a subject explicitly.

There is no marker added to the verb to indicate non-honorific singular imperative whereas the second person honorific singular and plural imperatives are formed by adding the suffixes *-um* and *-uṇkaḷ* respectively. Example

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nīr vārum 'You (sg.hon.) come'
nīṅkaḷ vāruṅkaḷ 'You come'

-ēn is an optional imperative marker which can be added after any form of imperative. It is used in the sense that the choice is left to the hearer to perform the action indicated by the verb.

nī vāyēn 'Why don't you come'
nīr vārumēn 'Why don't you come'
nīṅkaḷ vāruṅkaḷēn 'Why don't you come'

It is to be noted that this marker does not occur with the negative imperative.

Optative

The suffixes - *ka* (~~*kka*), -*aṭṭum* (~~ *kattum*~~ *kkattum*), - *alām* (~~ *kalām*~~ *kkalām*) are immediately added to verb stems to express optatives in Tamil (See Verb Paradigm).
Subjunctive

The future subjunctive is expressed by adding the suffixes - *alām* (~~ *kalām*~~ *kkalām*) to the verb stems. As constructions, they are similar to 'may' constructions in English. Example

Ta. *avan itai seyyalām*

Eng. He may do this.

The future subjunctive is identical in form with the optative which takes the same verb suffix. But they are functionally different. For instance, the future subjunctive may be immediately followed by its echo negative.

amaiccar varalām: varāmal irukkalām

'The Minister may or may not come'

On the contrary, the optatives do not have the corresponding negative forms as mentioned above although the formation of affirmative is identical with the latter.

Participial Noun

Participial nouns are formed by adding third person pronouns to the verb stems followed by their respective tense markers.

The future tense marker -v- of the weak verbs changes into -p- when personal pronouns are added. But -v- remains unchanged when *atu* is added (See Verb Paradigm).

Verbal Noun

In modern Tamil, the common forms of verbal nouns are obtained by adding the suffix -al or -tal (~-ttal) to the verb stems.

Non-finite verbs

The non-finite verbs in Tamil include infinitive, adjectival participle, adverbial participle, conditional and concessive participles.

Infinitive

The infinitive is formed by adding the suffix -a (~-ka ~-kka) to the verb stems. The suffixes -a and -ka are added to the weak, middle, and to a few irregular verb stems. -kka is always added to the strong verb stems (See Verb Paradigm).

Adjectival Participle

The adjectival participle is formed by adding -a to

Tamil Verbs

the verb forms consisting of a verb stem and tense marker.

Example

seykira seyta
seykina

In form and composition the future adjectival participle is similar to the finite verb of the future third person neuter singular. Example

kutirai varum 'The horse will come'
varum kutirai 'The horse which will come

That is, the future adjectival participle is formed by the suffix *-um* immediately added to the verb stem. The other forms of suffixes are *-kum* and *-kkum*.

Generally, when the adjectival marker *-a* is added to the verb form consisting of a verb stem and the past tense marker *-in-*, the phonemic material *-n* in *-in-* is dropped.

ōṭina ōṭiya

This *n*-dropping is common in the formation of the neuter singular finite verb (e.g. *man ōṭiyatu* 'The deer ran').
Adverbial Participle

The past adverbial participle is expressed by a verb stem and its corresponding tense marker. Except tense marker *-in-*, all the past tense markers preceded by the verb stems end with an enunciative vowel *-u*. The phonemic material *-n* in *-in-* is always dropped (See Verb Paradigm).

Conditional

The conditional non-finite verb is formed by adding the

suffix *-āl* to the verb form consisting of a verb stem and past tense marker (See Verb Paradigm).

Concessive

Like conditional the concessive participle is obtained by adding *-ālum* to the verb form consisting of a verb stem and past tense marker.

Negatives

In Tamil, negatives are, generally formed by a negative verb *illai* 'not' and a few markers. The markers are immediately suffixed to the verb stems.

The simplest form of negative is constituted by adding the negative verb *illai* 'not' to the infinitive of the main verb. Example

<i>avan varavillai</i>	'He is not coming'
	'He did not come'

The 'be' verb *iru* is an exception to this general rule and its corresponding negative form is simply *illai*. It denies the existence of a person or thing.

The human future negative is expressed by adding the marker *-māṭṭ-* to the infinitive of the main verb. It is, then, followed by the PNG suffix according to the subject.

<i>avan varamāṭṭān</i>	'He will not come'
<i>avaḷ varamāṭṭāḷ</i>	'She will not come'

Correspondingly, the non-human future negative is expressed by the negative marker *-ā-* (*~kā~kkā-*) followed by *-tu*.

<i>atu naṭakkātu</i>	'It will not happen'.
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Tamil Verbs

Another simple form of negative in Tamil is the negative habitual. It is formed by the neuter conjugated noun (present or future or past) and the negative verb *illai*.

nān kallūrikku pokiratu illai

nān kallūrikku pōvatu illai

'I do not have the habit of going to the college'

nān kallūrikku pōnatu illai

'I did not have the habit of going to the college'

The negative forms of the imperative and adjectival participle are expressed by the negative marker *-āt-* (~*-kāṭ-* *-kkāṭ-*) followed by the person and number suffixes *-ē*, *-īr* and *īrkaḷ* and the adjectival participle marker *-a* respectively. Example

<i>nī varātē</i>	'You do not come'
<i>nīr varātīr</i>	'You (sg. hon.) do not come'
<i>nīnkaḷ varātīrkaḷ</i>	'You do not come'
<i>avan paṭikkata paiyan</i>	'He is the boy who did not study'

Similarly, the negative optative is expressed by the negative marker *-al-* (~*-kal-* ~*-kkal-*) followed by the optative marker *-ka* (~*-kka*).

nī pāṭarka 'You do not sing'.

The *-l* in the negative marker *-al* changes into *-r* before *-k*.

Tamil Verbs

The negative marker *-āmal* (*~-kāmal~-kkāmal*) is immediately suffixed to the verb stem to express the future subjunctive and adverbial participle. The negative future subjunctive is, then, followed by the verb form *irukkalām* 'be-may' as follows:

<i>avan varalām</i>	'He may come'
<i>avan varāmal irukkalām</i>	'He may not come'

The negative adverbial participle is also expressed by the negative markers *-ā* (*~-kā~-kkā*) and *-āt* (*~-kāt~-kkāt-*). Example

<i>paṭikkāmal</i>	
<i>paṭikkātu</i>	'without studying....'
<i>paṭikkā</i>	

The final *-u* is an enunciative vowel.

The conditional and concessive negatives are formed by the negative marker *-ā* (*~-kā~-kkā*) and their respective markers *-āl* and *-ālum*. The conditional and concessive markers are added discontinuously with the past tense form of *viṭu* (*viṭṭ-*) whereas the negative marker is immediately added to the verb stems as in other cases.

<i>avan vantāl</i>	'if he comes'
<i>avan varāviṭṭāl</i>	'if he does not come'
<i>avan vantālum</i>	'even if he comes'
<i>avan varāviṭṭālum</i>	'even if he does not come'

Defective Verbs

Unlike regular verbs, there is a class of verbs in Tamil which is called defective verb. As they do not have all the required forms of conjugation as other regular verbs they are called defective verbs. They are impersonal and common to all genders. They obligatorily require dative as their subject.

The most common forms of these verbs are as follows:

<i>vēṇṭum</i>	'want'
<i>teriyum</i>	'know'
<i>puriyum</i>	'understand'
<i>pōtum</i>	'be sufficient'
<i>kiṭaikkum</i>	'be available'
<i>piṭikkum</i>	'like'

<i>vēṇṭām</i>	'do not want'
<i>teriyātu</i>	'do not know'
<i>puriyātu</i>	'do not understand'
<i>pōtātu</i>	'not sufficient'
<i>kiṭaikkātu</i>	'not available'
<i>piṭikkātu</i>	'do not like'

Tamil Verb Paradigms

TAMIL VERB PARADIGMS

1a. *sey* 'do'

Present Tense

<i>seykirēn</i>	<i>seykirān</i>	<i>seykirōm</i>
<i>seykinrēn</i>	<i>seykinrān</i>	<i>seykinrōm</i>
<i>seykirāy</i>	<i>seykirāl</i>	<i>seykirīrkaḷ</i>
<i>seykinrāy</i>	<i>seykinrāl</i>	<i>seykinrīrkaḷ</i>
<i>seykirīr</i>	<i>seykirār</i>	<i>seykirārkaḷ</i>
<i>seykinrīr</i>	<i>seykinrār</i>	<i>seykinrārkaḷ</i>
	<i>seykiratu</i>	<i>seykinranar</i>
	<i>seykinratu</i>	<i>seykinraṇa</i>

Future Tense

<i>seyvēn</i>	<i>seyvān</i>	<i>seyvōm</i>
<i>seyvāy</i>	<i>seyvāl</i>	<i>seyvīrkaḷ</i>
<i>seyvīr</i>	<i>seyvār</i>	<i>seyvar</i>
	<i>seyyum</i>	<i>seyvārkaḷ</i>

Past Tense

<i>seytēn</i>	<i>seytān</i>	<i>seytōm</i>
<i>seytāy</i>	<i>seytāl</i>	<i>seytīrkaḷ</i>
<i>seytīr</i>	<i>seytār</i>	<i>seytārkaḷ</i>
	<i>seytatu</i>	<i>seytanar</i>
		<i>seytana</i>

Imperative

sey
seyyum
seyyuṅkaḷ

Optative

seyka
seyyaṭṭum
seyyalām

Subjunctive

seyyalām

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Infinitive

seyya

Relative Participle

seykirā

seyyum

seykinra

seyta

Participial Noun

seykiravan

seypavan

seykiravarkaḷ

seykinravan

seypavaḷ

seykinravarkaḷ

seykiravaḷ

seypavar

seykiravai(kal)

seykinravaḷ

seyvatu

seykinravai(kal)

seykiravar

seytavan

seypavarkaḷ

seykinravar

seytavaḷ

seypavai(kal)

seykiratu

seytavar

seyvana

seykinratu

seytatu

seytavarkaḷ

seytavai(kal)

Verbal Participle

seytu

Conditional

seytāl

seyyin

Concessive

seytālum

Verbal Noun

seyal

seytai

Imperative (Neg)

seyyātē

Optative (Neg)

seyyarka

seyyātīr

seyyātīrkaḷ

Subjunctive (Neg)

seyyāmal (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

seyyāta

seyyātu (irukkalām)

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun (Neg)

seyyātavan	seyyātān	seyyātavarkaḷ
seyyātavaḷ	seyyātāl	seyyātavai(kal)
seyyātavar	seyyātār	seyyātārkaḷ
seyyātatu		seyyātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

seyyāmai	seyyātu	seyyā
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Conditional (Neg)

seyyā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

seyyā viṭṭālum

1b. āḷ 'rule'

Present Tense

āḷkirēn	āḷkirān	āḷkirōm
āḷkinrēn	āḷkinrān	āḷkinrōm
āḷkirāy	āḷkirāl	āḷkirīrkāl
āḷkinrāy	āḷkinrāl	āḷkinrīrkāl
āḷkirīr	āḷkirār	āḷkirārkaḷ
āḷkinrīr	āḷkinrār	āḷkinrārkaḷ
	āḷkiratu	āḷkinranar
	āḷkinratu	āḷkinrana

Future Tense

āḷvēn	āḷvān	āḷvōm
āḷvāy	āḷvāl	āḷvīrkāl
āḷvīr	āḷvār	āḷvar
	āḷlum	āḷvārkaḷ

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Past Tense

<i>āṇṭēn</i>	<i>āṇṭān</i>	<i>āṇṭōm</i>
<i>āṇṭāy</i>	<i>āṇṭāl</i>	<i>āṇṭīrkaḷ</i>
<i>āṇṭīr</i>	<i>āṇṭār</i>	<i>āṇṭārkaḷ</i>
	<i>āṇṭatu</i>	<i>āṇṭanar</i>
		<i>āṇṭana</i>

Imperative

āl
ālum
ālṭuṅkaḷ

Optative

ālka
ālattum
ālalām

Subjunctive

ālalām

Infinitive

āḷa

Relative participle

<i>ālkiṛa</i>	<i>ālum</i>
<i>ālkinṛa</i>	<i>āṇṭa</i>

Participial Noun

<i>ālkiṛavan</i>	<i>ālpavan</i>	<i>ālkiṛavarkaḷ</i>
<i>ālkinṛavan</i>	<i>ālpavaḷ</i>	<i>ālkinṛavarkaḷ</i>
<i>ālkiṛavaḷ</i>	<i>ālpavar</i>	<i>ālkiṛavai(kal)</i>
<i>ālkinṛavaḷ</i>	<i>āḷvatu</i>	<i>ālkinṛavai(kal)</i>
<i>ālkiṛavar</i>	<i>āṇṭavan</i>	<i>ālpavarkaḷ</i>
<i>ālkinṛavar</i>	<i>āṇṭavaḷ</i>	<i>āḷvana</i>
<i>ālkiṛatu</i>	<i>āṇṭavar</i>	<i>āṇṭavarkaḷ</i>
<i>ālkinṛatu</i>	<i>āṇṭatu</i>	<i>āṇṭavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

āṇṭu

Conditional

āṇṭāl
āḷin

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Concessive

āṇṭālum

Verbal Noun

ālāl

ālūtāl

Imperative (Neg)

ālātē

ālātīr

ālātīrkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

ālarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

ālāmal (irukkalām)

ālātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

ālāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

ālātavan

ālātavaḷ

ālātavar

ālātatu

ālātān

ālātāḷ

ālātār

ālātavarkaḷ

ālātavai(kal)

ālātārkaḷ

ālātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

ālāmal

ālātu

ālā

Conditional (Neg)

ālā vittāl

Concessive (Neg)

ālā vittālum

1c. *sel* 'go'

Present Tense

selkirēn

selkinrēn

selkirān

selkinrān

selkirōm

selkinrōm

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>selkirāy</i>	<i>selkirāl</i>	<i>selkirīrkal</i>
<i>selkinrāy</i>	<i>selkinrāl</i>	<i>selkinrīrkal</i>
<i>selkirīr</i>	<i>selkirār</i>	<i>selkirārkal</i>
<i>selkinrīr</i>	<i>selkinrār</i>	<i>selkinrārkal</i>
	<i>selkiratu</i>	<i>selkinranar</i>
	<i>selkinratu</i>	<i>selkinrana</i>

Future Tense

<i>selvēn</i>	<i>selvān</i>	<i>selvōm</i>
<i>selvāy</i>	<i>selvāl</i>	<i>selvīrkal</i>
<i>selvīr</i>	<i>selvār</i>	<i>selvar</i>
	<i>sellum</i>	<i>selvārkal</i>

Past Tense

<i>senrēn</i>	<i>senrān</i>	<i>senrōm</i>
<i>senrāy</i>	<i>senrāl</i>	<i>senrīrkal</i>
<i>senrīr</i>	<i>senrār</i>	<i>senrārkal</i>
	<i>senratu</i>	<i>senranar</i>
		<i>senrana</i>

Imperative

sel
sellum
selluñkal

Optative

selka
sellattum
sellalām

Subjunctive

sellalām

Infinitive

sella

Relative Participle

<i>selkira</i>	<i>sellum</i>
<i>selkinra</i>	<i>senra</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun

<i>selkiravan</i>	<i>selpavan</i>	<i>selkiravarkaḷ</i>
<i>selkinṛavan</i>	<i>selpavaḷ</i>	<i>selkinṛavarkaḷ</i>
<i>selkiravaḷ</i>	<i>selpavar</i>	<i>selkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>selkinṛavaḷ</i>	<i>selvatu</i>	<i>selkinṛavai(kal)</i>
<i>selkiravar</i>	<i>senṛavan</i>	<i>selpavarkaḷ</i>
<i>selkinṛavar</i>	<i>senṛavaḷ</i>	<i>selpavai(kal)</i>
<i>selkiratu</i>	<i>senṛavar</i>	<i>selvana</i>
<i>selkinṛatu</i>	<i>senṛatu</i>	<i>senṛavarkaḷ</i>
		<i>senṛavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

senṛu

Conditional

senṛāl

sellin

Concessive

senṛālum

Verbal Noun

sellal

seltal

Imperative (Neg)

sellātē

sellātīr

sellātīrkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

sellarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

sellamāl (irukkalām)

sellātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

sellāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

sellātavan

sellātavaḷ

sellātān

sellātavarkaḷ

sellātavai(kal)

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>sellātāvar</i>	<i>sellātāl</i>	<i>sellātārkaḷ</i>
<i>sellātatu</i>	<i>sellātār</i>	<i>sellātana</i>

Verbal Participle (Neg)

<i>sellāmal</i>	<i>sellātu</i>	<i>sellā</i>
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Conditional (Neg)

sellā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

sellā viṭṭālum

2. *arī* 'know'

Present Tense

<i>arikirēn</i>	<i>arikirān</i>	<i>arikirōm</i>
<i>arikinrēn</i>	<i>arikinrān</i>	<i>arikinrōm</i>
<i>arikirāy</i>	<i>arikirāl</i>	<i>arikirīrkaḷ</i>
<i>arikinrāy</i>	<i>arikinrāl</i>	<i>arikinrīrkaḷ</i>
<i>arikirīr</i>	<i>arikirār</i>	<i>arikirarkaḷ</i>
<i>arikinrīr</i>	<i>arikinrār</i>	<i>arikinrārkaḷ</i>
	<i>arikiratu</i>	<i>arikinranar</i>
	<i>arikinratu</i>	<i>arikinrana</i>

Future Tense

<i>arivēn</i>	<i>arivān</i>	<i>arivōm</i>
<i>arivāy</i>	<i>arivāl</i>	<i>arivīrkaḷ</i>
<i>arivīr</i>	<i>arivār</i>	<i>arivar</i>
	<i>ariyum</i>	<i>arivārkaḷ</i>

Past Tense

<i>arintēn</i>	<i>arintān</i>	<i>arintōm</i>
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Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>aṛintāy</i>	<i>aṛintāl</i>	<i>aṛintīrkaḷ</i>
<i>aṛintīr</i>	<i>aṛintār</i>	<i>aṛintārkaḷ</i>
	<i>aṛintatu</i>	<i>aṛintanar</i>
		<i>aṛintana,</i>

Imperative	Optative	Subjunctive
<i>aṛi</i>	<i>aṛika</i>	<i>aṛiyalām</i>
<i>aṛiyum</i>	<i>aṛiyattum</i>	
<i>aṛiyuṛkaḷ</i>	<i>aṛiyalām</i>	

Infinitive	Relative Participle	
<i>aṛiya</i>	<i>aṛikira</i>	<i>aṛiyum</i>
	<i>aṛikinra</i>	<i>aṛinta</i>

Participial Noun		
<i>aṛikira_{van}</i>	<i>aṛipavan</i>	<i>aṛikira_{varkaḷ}</i>
<i>aṛikinra_{van}</i>	<i>aṛipavaḷ</i>	<i>aṛikinra_{varkaḷ}</i>
<i>aṛikira_{vaḷ}</i>	<i>aṛipavar</i>	<i>aṛikira_{vai(kal)}</i>
<i>aṛikinra_{vaḷ}</i>	<i>aṛiva_{tu}</i>	<i>aṛikinra_{vai(kal)}</i>
<i>aṛikira_{var}</i>	<i>aṛintavan</i>	<i>aṛipava_{rkaḷ}</i>
<i>aṛikinra_{var}</i>	<i>aṛintavaḷ</i>	<i>aṛipava_{i(kal)}</i>
<i>aṛikira_{tu}</i>	<i>aṛintavar</i>	<i>aṛivana</i>
<i>aṛikinra_{tu}</i>	<i>aṛintatu</i>	<i>aṛintava_{rkaḷ}</i>
		<i>aṛintava_{i(kal)}</i>

Verbal Participle	Conditional	
<i>aṛintu</i>	<i>aṛintāl</i>	<i>aṛiyin</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Concessive

aṛintālum

Verbal Noun

aṛital

Imperative (Neg)

aṛiyātē

aṛiyātīr

aṛiyātīrkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

aṛiyārka

Subjunctive (Neg)

aṛiyāmal (irukkalām)

aṛiyātu (irukkalām)

(Relative Participle)

aṛiyāta

Participial Noun

aṛiyatavan

aṛiyātavaḷ

aṛiyātavar

aṛiyātatu

aṛiyatān

aṛiyātāḷ

aṛiyātār

aṛiyātavarkaḷ

aṛiyātavai(kal)

aṛiyātārkaḷ

aṛiyātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

aṛiyāmal

aṛiyātu

aṛiyā

Conditional (Neg)

aṛiyā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

aṛiyā viṭṭālum

3. vāṇku 'buy'

Present Tense

vāṇkukirēn

vāṇkukinṛēn

vāṇkukirān

vāṇkukinṛān

vāṇkukirōm

vāṇkukinṛōm

Tamil Verb Paradigms

vāṅkukirāy	vāṅkukirāl	vāṅkukirīrkaḷ
vāṅkukinrāy	vāṅkukinrāl	vāṅkukinrīrkaḷ
vāṅkukirīr	vāṅkukirār	vāṅkukirārkaḷ
vāṅkukinrīr	vāṅkukinrār	vāṅkukinrārkaḷ
	vāṅkukiratu	vāṅkukinranar
	vāṅkukinratu	vāṅkukinrana

Future Tense

vāṅkuvēn	vāṅkuvān	vāṅkuvōṁ
vāṅkuvāy	vāṅkuvāl	vāṅkuvīrkaḷ
vāṅkuvīr	vāṅkuvār	vāṅkuvār
	vāṅkum	vāṅkuvārkaḷ

Past Tense

vāṅkinēn	vāṅkinān	vāṅkinōṁ
vāṅkināy	vāṅkināl	vāṅkinīrkaḷ
vāṅkinīr	vāṅkinār	vāṅkinārkaḷ
	vāṅkinatu	vāṅkinar
	vāṅkiyatu	vāṅkina

Imperative

vāṅku
vāṅkum
vāṅkuṅkaḷ

Optative

vāṅkuka
vāṅkatṭum
vāṅkalām

Subjunctive

vāṅkalām

Infinitive

vāṅka

Relative Participle

vāṅkukira	vāṅkina
vāṅkukinra	vāṅkiya
vāṅkum	

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun

vāṅkukiravan	vāṅkupavan	vāṅkukiravarkaḷ
vāṅkukinṛavan	vāṅkupavaḷ	vāṅkukinṛavarkaḷ
vāṅkukiravaḷ	vāṅkupavar	vāṅkukiravai(kal)
vāṅkukinṛavaḷ	vāṅkuvatu	vāṅkukinṛavai(kal)
vāṅkukiravar	vāṅkinavan	vāṅkupavarkaḷ
vāṅkukinṛavar	vāṅkiyavan	vāṅkupavai(kal)
vāṅkukiratu	vāṅkinavaḷ	vāṅkuvana
vāṅkukinṛatu	vāṅkiyavaḷ	vāṅkinavarkaḷ
	vāṅkinavar	vāṅkiyavarkaḷ
	vāṅkiyavar	vāṅkinavai(kal)
	vāṅkinatu	vāṅkiyavai(kal)
	vāṅkiyatu	

Verbal Participle

vāṅki

Conditional

vāṅkināl

vāṅkin

Concessive

vāṅkinālum

Verbal Noun

vāṅkal

vāṅkutal

Imperative (Neg)

vāṅkāṭē

vāṅkāṭīr

vāṅkāṭīrkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

vāṅkarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

vāṅkāmal (irukkalām)

vāṅkātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

vāṅkāta

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun (Neg)

vāṅkāṭavan	vāṅkāṭān	vāṅkāṭavarkaḷ
vāṅkāṭavaḷ	vāṅkāṭāḷ	vāṅkāṭavai(kal)
vāṅkāṭavar	vāṅkāṭār	vāṅkāṭārkaḷ
vāṅkāṭatu		vāṅkāṭana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

vāṅkāmal	vāṅkātu	vāṅkā
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Conditional (Neg)

vāṅkā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

vāṅkā viṭṭālum

4a. *kaivīṭu* 'abandon'

Present Tense

kaivīṭukirēn	kaivīṭukirān	kaivīṭukirōm
kaivīṭukinrēn	kaivīṭukinrān	kaivīṭukinrōm
kaivīṭukirāy	kaivīṭukirāl	kaivīṭukirīrkaḷ
kaivīṭukinrāy	kaivīṭukinrāl	kaivīṭukinrīrkaḷ
kaivīṭukirīr	kaivīṭukirār	kaivīṭukirārkaḷ
kaivīṭukinrīr	kaivīṭukinrār	kaivīṭukinrārkaḷ
	kaivīṭukiratu	kaivīṭukinranar
	kaivīṭukinratu	kaivīṭukinrana

Future Tense

kaivīṭuvēn	kaivīṭuvān	kaivīṭuvōm
kaivīṭuvāy	kaivīṭuvāl	kaivīṭuvīrkaḷ
kaivīṭuvīr	kaivīṭuvār	kaivīṭuvar
	kaivīṭum	kaivīṭuvārkaḷ

Past Tense

<i>kaivittēn</i>	<i>kaivittān</i>	<i>kaivittōm</i>
<i>kaivittāy</i>	<i>kaivittāl</i>	<i>kaivittīrkal</i>
<i>kaivittār</i>	<i>kaivittār</i>	<i>kaivittārkal</i>
	<i>kaivittatu</i>	<i>kaivittanar</i>
		<i>kaivittana</i>

Imperative

<i>kaivitu</i>
<i>kaivitum</i>
<i>kaivituṅkal</i>

Optative

<i>kaivituka</i>
<i>kaivitaṭṭum</i>
<i>kaivitaḷam</i>

Subjunctive

<i>kaivitaḷam</i>

Infinitive

<i>kaivita</i>

Relative Participle

<i>kaivitukira</i>	<i>kaivitum</i>
<i>kaivitukinra</i>	<i>kaivitta</i>

Participial Noun

<i>kaivitukiravan</i>	<i>kaivitupavan</i>	<i>kaivitukiravarkaḷ</i>
<i>kaivitukinravan</i>	<i>kaivitupavaḷ</i>	<i>kaivitukinravarkaḷ</i>
<i>kaivitukiravaḷ</i>	<i>kaivitupavar</i>	<i>kaivitukiravai(kal)</i>
<i>kaivitukinravaḷ</i>	<i>kaivituvatu</i>	<i>kaivitukinravai(kal)</i>
<i>kaivitukiravar</i>	<i>kaivittavan</i>	<i>kaivitupavarkaḷ</i>
<i>kaivitukinravar</i>	<i>kaivittavaḷ</i>	<i>kaivitupavai(kal)</i>
<i>kaivitukiratu</i>	<i>kaivittavar</i>	<i>kaivituvana</i>
<i>kaivitukinratu</i>	<i>kaivittatu</i>	<i>kaivittavarkaḷ</i>
		<i>kaivittavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

<i>kaivittu</i>

Conditional

<i>kaivittāl</i>	<i>kaivitin</i>
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Tamil Verb Paradigms

Concessive

kaiviṭṭālum

Verbal Noun

kaiviṭal

kaiviṭutal

Imperative (Neg)

kaiviṭātē

kaiviṭātīr

kaiviṭātīrkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

kaiviṭarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

kaiviṭāmal (irukkalām) kaiviṭāta

kaiviṭātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

Participial Noun

kaiviṭātavan

kaiviṭātān

kaiviṭātavarkaḷ

kaiviṭātavaḷ

kaiviṭātāl

kaiviṭātavai(kal)

kaiviṭātavar

kaiviṭātār

kaiviṭātārkaḷ

kaiviṭātatu

kaiviṭātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

kaiviṭāmal

kaiviṭātu

kaiviṭā

Conditional (Neg)

kaiviṭā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

kaiviṭā viṭṭālum

4b. peru 'get'

Present Tense

perukirēn

perukirān

perukirōm

perukinrēn

perukinrān

perukinrōm

perukirāy

perukirāl

perukirīrkaḷ

Tamil Verb Paradigms

perukinrāy
perukir̄r
perukinr̄r

perukinrāl
perukir̄ār
perukinr̄ār
perukiratu
perukinratu

perukinr̄irkaḷ
perukir̄ārkaḷ
perukinr̄ārkaḷ
perukinranar
perukinrana

Future Tense

peruvēn
peruvāy
peruv̄r

peruvān
peruvāl
peruvār
perum

peruvōm
peruv̄irkaḷ
peruvar
peruvārkaḷ

Past Tense

perrēn
perrāy
perr̄r

perrān
perrāl
perrār
perratu

perrōm
perr̄irkaḷ
perrārkaḷ
perranar
perrana

Imperative

peru
perum
peruṅkaḷ

Optative

peruka
perat̄tum
peralām

Subjunctive

peralām

Infinitive

pera

Relative Participle

perukira
perukinra

perum
perra

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun

<i>perukiravan</i>	<i>perupavan</i>	<i>perukiravarkaḷ</i>
<i>perukinravan</i>	<i>perupavaḷ</i>	<i>perukinravarkaḷ</i>
<i>perukiravaḷ</i>	<i>perupavar</i>	<i>perukiravai(kal)</i>
<i>perukinravaḷ</i>	<i>peruvatu</i>	<i>perukinravai(kal)</i>
<i>perukiravar</i>	<i>perravan</i>	<i>perupavarkaḷ</i>
<i>perukinravar</i>	<i>perravaḷ</i>	<i>perupavai(kal)</i>
<i>perukiratu</i>	<i>perravar</i>	<i>peruvana</i>
<i>perukinratu</i>	<i>perratu</i>	<i>perravarkaḷ</i>
		<i>perravai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

perru

Conditional

perrāl

perin

Concessive

perrālum

Verbal Noun

peral

perutal

Imperative (Neg)

perātē

perātīr

perātīrkaḷ

Optative

perarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

perāmal (irukkalām)

perātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

perāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

perātavan

perātān

perātavarkaḷ

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>perātavaḷ</i>	<i>peratāl</i>	<i>perātavai(kal)</i>
<i>perātavar</i>	<i>perātār</i>	<i>perātārkaḷ</i>
<i>perātatu</i>		<i>perātana</i>

Verbal Participle (Neg)

<i>perāmal</i>	<i>perātu</i>	<i>perā</i>
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Conditional (Neg)

perā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

perā viṭṭālum

5a. *uṇ* 'eat'

Present Tense

<i>uṇkirēn</i>	<i>uṇkirān</i>	<i>uṇkirōm</i>
<i>uṇkinrēn</i>	<i>uṇkinrān</i>	<i>uṇkinrōm</i>
<i>uṇkirāy</i>	<i>uṇkirāl</i>	<i>uṇkirīrkaḷ</i>
<i>uṇkinrāy</i>	<i>uṇkinrāl</i>	<i>uṇkinrīrkaḷ</i>
<i>uṇkirīr</i>	<i>uṇkirār</i>	<i>uṇkirārkaḷ</i>
<i>uṇkinrīr</i>	<i>uṇkinrār</i>	<i>uṇkinrārkaḷ</i>
	<i>uṇkiratu</i>	<i>uṇkinṇanar</i>
	<i>uṇkinratu</i>	<i>uṇkinṇana</i>

Future Tense

<i>uṇpēn</i>	<i>uṇpān</i>	<i>uṇpōm</i>
<i>uṇpāy</i>	<i>uṇpāl</i>	<i>uṇpīrkaḷ</i>
<i>uṇpīr</i>	<i>uṇpār</i>	<i>uṇpar</i>
	<i>uṇṇum</i>	<i>uṇpārkaḷ</i>

Past Tense

<i>uṇṭēn</i>	<i>uṇṭān</i>	<i>uṇṭōm</i>
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Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>uṇṭāy</i>	<i>uṇṭāl</i>	<i>uṇṭīrkal</i>
<i>uṇṭīr</i>	<i>uṇṭār</i>	<i>uṇṭārkal</i>
	<i>uṇṭatu</i>	<i>uṇṭanar</i>
		<i>uṇṭana</i>

Imperative

uṇ

uṇṇum

uṇṇuṇkal

Optative

uṇka

uṇṇattum

Subjunctive

uṇṇalām

Infinitive

uṇṇa

Relative Participle

uṇkira

uṇṇum

uṇkinra

uṇṭa

Participial Noun

uṇkiravan

uṇpavan

uṇkiravarkal

uṇkinṛavan

uṇpaval

uṇkinṛavarkal

uṇkiraval

uṇpavar

uṇkiravai(kal)

uṇkinṛaval

uṇpatu

uṇkinṛavai(kal)

uṇkiravar

uṇṭavan

uṇpavarkal

uṇkinṛavar

uṇṭaval

uṇpavai(kal)

uṇkiratu

uṇṭavar

uṇpana

uṇkinṛatu

uṇṭatu

uṇpavarkal
uṇṭavai(kal)

Verbal Participle

uṇṭu

Conditional

uṇṭāl

uṇṇin

Concessive

uṇṭālum

Verbal Noun

uṇṇal

uṇṇutal

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Imperative (Neg)

uṇṇātē
uṇṇātīr
uṇṇātīrkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

uṇṇarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

uṇṇāmal (irukkalām)
uṇṇātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

uṇṇāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

uṇṇātavan
uṇṇātavaḷ
uṇṇātavar
uṇṇātatu

uṇṇātān
uṇṇātāl
uṇṇātār

uṇṇātavarkaḷ
uṇṇātavai(kal)
uṇṇātārkaḷ
uṇṇātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

uṇṇāmal

uṇṇātu

uṇṇā

Conditional (Neg)

uṇṇā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

uṇṇā viṭṭālum

5b. *tin* 'eat'

Present Tense

tinkirēn
tinkirēn
tinkirāy
tinkirāy
tinkirīr

tinkirān
tinkirān
tinkirāl
tinkirāl
tinkirār

tinkirōm
tinkirōm
tinkirīrkaḷ
tinkirīrkaḷ
tinkirārkaḷ

Tamil Verb Paradigms

tinkinṛ

tinkinṛ

tinkinṛarkaḷ

tinkiratu

tinkinṛanar

tinkinṛatu

tinkinṛana

Future Tense

tinpēn

tinpān

tinpōm

tinpāy

tinpāl

tinpīrkaḷ

tinpīr

tinpār

tinpar

tinnum

tinpārkaḷ

Past Tense

tinṛēn

tinṛān

tinṛōm

tinṛāy

tinṛāl

tinṛīrkaḷ

tinṛīr

tinṛār

tinṛārkaḷ

tinṛanar

tinṛana

Imperative

tin

tinnum

tinnuṁkaḷ

Optative

tinka

tinnaṭṭum

tinnalām

Subjunctive

tinnalām

Infinitive

tinna

Relative Participle

tinkira

tinnum

tinkinṛa

tinṛa

Participial Noun

tinkiravan

tinpavan

tinkiravarkaḷ

tinkinṛavan

tinpavaḷ

tinkinṛavarkaḷ

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>tinkiravaḷ</i>	<i>tinpavar</i>	<i>tinkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>tinkinravaḷ</i>	<i>tinpatu</i>	<i>tinkinravai(kal)</i>
<i>tinkiravar</i>	<i>tinṛavan</i>	<i>tinpavarkaḷ</i>
<i>tinkinṛavar</i>	<i>tinṛavaḷ</i>	<i>tinpavai(kal)</i>
<i>tinkiratu</i>	<i>tinṛavar</i>	<i>tinpana</i>
<i>tinkinṛatu</i>	<i>tinṛatu</i>	<i>tinṛavarkaḷ</i>
		<i>tinṛavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

tinru

Conditional

tinṛāl

tinnin

Concessive

tinṛālum

Verbal Noun

tinnal

tinnutal

Imperative (Neg)

tinnātē

tinnātīr

tinnātīrkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

tinnarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

tinnāmal (irukkalām)

tinnātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

tinnāta

Participial Noun

tinnātavan

tinnātavaḷ

tinnātavar

tinnātatu

tinnātān

tinnātāl

tinnātār

tinnātavarkaḷ

tinnātavai(kal)

tinātārkaḷ

tinnātana

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Verbal Participle (Neg)

tinnāmal

tinnatu

tinnā

Conditional (Neg)

tinnā vittāl

Concessive (Neg)

tinnā vittālum

5c. **kēḷ** 'hear'

Present Tense

kēṭkirēn

kēṭkirān

kēṭkirōm

kēṭkinrēn

kēṭkinrān

kēṭkinrom

kēṭkirāy

kēṭkirāl

kēṭkirīrkaḷ

kēṭkinrāy

kēṭkinrāl

kēṭkinrīrkaḷ

kēṭkirīr

kēṭkirār

kēṭkirārkaḷ

kēṭkinrīr

kēṭkinrār

kēṭkinrārkaḷ

kēṭkiratu

kēṭkinranar

kēṭkinratu

kēṭkinrana

Future Tense

kēṭpēn

kēṭpān

kēṭpōm

kēṭpāy

kēṭpāl

kēṭpīrkaḷ

kēṭpīr

kēṭpār

kēṭpar

kēṭkum

kēṭpārkaḷ

Past Tense

kēṭṭēn

kēṭṭān

kēṭṭōm

kēṭṭāy

kēṭṭāl

kēṭṭīrkaḷ

kēṭṭīr

kēṭṭār

kēṭṭārkaḷ

kēṭṭatu

kēṭṭanar

kēṭṭana

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Imperative

kēḷ
kēḷum
kēḷuṅkaḷ

Optative

kēṭka
kēṭkattum
kēṭkalām

Subjunctive

kēṭkalām

Infinitive

kēṭka

Relative Participle

kēṭkira
kēṭkinra
kēṭkum
kēṭṭa

Participial Noun

kēṭkiravan	kēṭpavan	kēṭkiravarkaḷ
kēṭkinravan	kēṭpavaḷ	kēṭkinravarkaḷ
kēṭkiravaḷ	kēṭpavar	kēṭkiravai(kal)
kēṭkinravaḷ	kēṭpatu	kēṭkinravai(kal)
kēṭkiravar	kēṭṭavan	kēṭpavarkaḷ
kēṭkinravar	kēṭtavaḷ	kēṭpavai(kal)
kēṭkiratu	kēṭṭavar	kēṭpana
kēṭkinratu	kēṭṭatu	kēṭṭavarkaḷ
		kēṭṭavai(kal)

Verbal Participle

kēṭṭu

Conditional

kēṭṭāl
kēṭpin

Concessive

kēṭṭālum

Verbal Noun

kēṭtal
kēḷutal

Imperative (Neg)

kēṭkāṭē
kēḷāṭē
keṭkāṭīr

Optative (Neg)

kēḷātīr
kēṭkāṭīrkaḷ
kēḷātīrkaḷ
kēḷarka

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Subjunctive (Neg)

kēṭkāmal (irukkalām)
kēḷāmal (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

kēṭkātu (irukkalām) *kēṭkāta*
kēḷātu (irukkalām) *kēḷāta*

Participial Noun (Neg)

<i>kēṭkātavān</i>	<i>kēṭkāṭān</i>	<i>kēṭkātavarkaḷ</i>
<i>kēḷātavān</i>	<i>kēḷāṭān</i>	<i>kēḷāṭavarkaḷ</i>
<i>kēṭkāṭa vaḷ</i>	<i>kēṭkāṭaḷ</i>	<i>kēṭkāṭavai(kal)</i>
<i>kēḷāṭavaḷ</i>	<i>kēḷāṭāḷ</i>	<i>kēḷāṭavai(kal)</i>
<i>kēṭkāṭavar</i>	<i>kēṭkāṭār</i>	<i>kēṭkāṭavarkaḷ</i>
<i>kēḷāṭavar</i>	<i>kēḷāṭār</i>	<i>kēḷāṭārkaḷ</i>
<i>kēṭkatatu</i>		<i>kēṭkāṭana</i>
<i>kēḷāṭatu</i>		<i>kēḷāṭana</i>

Verbal Participle (Neg)

<i>kēṭkāmal</i>	<i>kēḷātu</i>	<i>kēṭkā</i>
<i>kēḷāmal</i>	<i>kēṭkātu</i>	<i>kēḷā</i>

Conditional (Neg)

kēḷā viṭṭāl
kēṭkā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

kēḷā viṭṭālum
kēṭkā viṭṭālum

5c. *kaḷ* 'learn'

Present Tense

<i>kaṛkiṟēn</i>	<i>kaṛkiṟān</i>	<i>kaṛkiṟōm</i>
<i>kaṛkiṇṟēn</i>	<i>kaṛkiṇṟān</i>	<i>kaṛkiṇṟōm</i>
<i>kaṛkiṟāy</i>	<i>kaṛkiṟāḷ</i>	<i>kaṛkiṟīrkaḷ</i>
<i>kaṛkiṇṟāy</i>	<i>kaṛkiṇṟāḷ</i>	<i>kaṛkiṇṟīrkaḷ</i>
<i>kaṛkiṟīr</i>	<i>kaṛkiṟār</i>	<i>kaṛkiṟārkaḷ</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>kar₁kin₁r₁</i>	<i>kar₁kin₁r₁</i>	<i>kar₁kin₁r₁kaḷ</i>
	<i>kar₁ki₁ra₁tu</i>	<i>kar₁kin₁ra₁na₁</i>
	<i>kar₁kin₁ra₁tu</i>	<i>kar₁kin₁ra₁na</i>

Future Tense

<i>kar₁pē₁n</i>	<i>kar₁pā₁n</i>	<i>kar₁pō₁m</i>
<i>kar₁pā₁y</i>	<i>kar₁pāḷ</i>	<i>kar₁pī₁rkaḷ</i>
<i>kar₁pī₁r</i>	<i>kar₁pār</i>	<i>kar₁pa₁r</i>
	<i>kar₁ka₁m</i>	<i>kar₁pārkaḷ</i>

Past Tense

<i>kar₁rē₁n</i>	<i>kar₁rā₁n</i>	<i>kar₁rō₁m</i>
<i>kar₁rā₁y</i>	<i>kar₁rāḷ</i>	<i>kar₁rī₁rkaḷ</i>
<i>kar₁rī₁r</i>	<i>kar₁rār</i>	<i>kar₁rārkaḷ</i>
	<i>kar₁ra₁tu</i>	<i>kar₁ra₁na₁r</i>
		<i>kar₁ra₁na</i>

Imperative

kaḷ
kallu₁m
kaḷlu₁kaḷ

Optative

ka₁ka
ka₁kaṭṭu₁m
ka₁kaḷā₁m

Subjunctive

ka₁kaḷā₁m

Infinitive

ka₁ka

Relative Participle

<i>ka₁ki₁ra</i>	<i>ka₁ka₁m</i>
<i>ka₁kin₁ra</i>	<i>ka₁ra</i>

Participial Noun

<i>ka₁ki₁ra₁va₁n</i>	<i>ka₁pa₁va₁n</i>	<i>ka₁ki₁ra₁va₁rkaḷ</i>
<i>ka₁kin₁ra₁va₁n</i>	<i>ka₁pa₁vaḷ</i>	<i>ka₁kin₁ra₁va₁rkaḷ</i>
<i>ka₁ki₁ra₁vaḷ</i>	<i>ka₁pa₁va₁r</i>	<i>ka₁ki₁ra₁va₁i(kaḷ)</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>kar_{kin}ra_{va}ḷ</i>	<i>kar_patu</i>	<i>kar_{kin}ra_{va}i(kal)</i>
<i>kar_{ki}ra_{va}r</i>	<i>kar_ravan</i>	<i>kar_pavarkaḷ</i>
<i>kar_{kin}ra_{va}r</i>	<i>kar_ravaḷ</i>	<i>kar_pava_i(kal)</i>
<i>kar_{ki}ra_{tu}</i>	<i>kar_ravar</i>	<i>kar_pana</i>
<i>kar_{kin}ra_{tu}</i>	<i>kar_ratu</i>	<i>kar_ravarkaḷ</i>
		<i>kar_rava_i(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

kar_ru

Conditional

kar_rāl

kar_pin

Concessive

kar_rālum

Verbal Noun

kar_ral

Imperative (Neg)

kallāt̃

kallāt̃ir

kallāt̃irkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

kar_kar_ka

Subjunctive (Neg)

kallāmal (irukkalām)

kar_kkāmal (irukkalām)

kallātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

kallāta

kar_kkāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

kallātavan

kar_kkātavan

kallātavaḷ

kar_kkātavaḷ

kallātān

kar_kkātān

kallātāl

kar_kkātāl

kallātavarkaḷ

kar_kkātavarkaḷ

kallātavai(kal)

kar_kkātavai(kal)

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>kallātavar</i>	<i>kallātār</i>	<i>kallātārkaḷ</i>
<i>kaṛkāṭavar</i>	<i>kaṛkāṭār</i>	<i>kaṛkāṭārkaḷ</i>
<i>kallātatu</i>		<i>kallātana</i>
<i>kaṛkāṭatu</i>		<i>kaṛkāṭana</i>

Verbal Participle (Neg)

<i>kallāmal</i>	<i>kallātu</i>	<i>kallā</i>
<i>kaṛkāmal</i>	<i>kaṛkātu</i>	<i>kaṛkā</i>

Conditional (Neg)

kallā viṭṭāl
kaṛkā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

kallā viṭṭālum
kaṛkā viṭṭālum

6. *paṭi* 'read'

Present Tense

<i>paṭikkirēn</i>	<i>paṭikkirān</i>	<i>paṭikkirōm</i>
<i>paṭikkirēn</i>	<i>paṭikkirān</i>	<i>paṭikkirōm</i>
<i>paṭikkirāy</i>	<i>paṭikkirāl</i>	<i>paṭikkirīrkaḷ</i>
<i>paṭikkirūy</i>	<i>paṭikkirāl</i>	<i>paṭikkirīrkaḷ</i>
<i>paṭikkirīr</i>	<i>paṭikkirār</i>	<i>paṭikkirārkaḷ</i>
<i>paṭikkirīr</i>	<i>paṭikkirār</i>	<i>paṭikkirārkaḷ</i>
	<i>paṭikkiratu</i>	<i>paṭikkirānar</i>
	<i>paṭikkiratu</i>	<i>paṭikkirāna</i>

Future Tense

<i>paṭippēn</i>	<i>paṭipān</i>	<i>paṭippōm</i>
<i>paṭippāy</i>	<i>paṭippāl</i>	<i>paṭippīrkaḷ</i>
<i>paṭippīr</i>	<i>paṭippār</i>	<i>paṭippar</i>
	<i>paṭikkum</i>	<i>paṭippārkaḷ</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Past Tense

<i>paṭittēn</i>	<i>paṭittān</i>	<i>paṭittōm</i>
<i>paṭittāy</i>	<i>paṭittāl</i>	<i>paṭittīrkaḷ</i>
<i>paṭittīr</i>	<i>paṭittār</i>	<i>paṭittārkaḷ</i>
	<i>paṭittatu</i>	<i>paṭittanar</i>
		<i>paṭittana</i>

Imperative

paṭi
paṭiyum
paṭiyuṅkaḷ

Optative

paṭikka
paṭikkaṭṭum
paṭikkalām

Subjunctive

paṭikkalām

Infinitive

paṭikka

Relative Participle

<i>paṭikkirā</i>	<i>paṭikkum</i>
<i>paṭikkirā</i>	<i>paṭitta</i>

Participial Noun

<i>paṭikkirāvan</i>	<i>paṭippavan</i>	
<i>paṭikkirāvaḷ</i>	<i>paṭippavaḷ</i>	<i>paṭikkirāvarkaḷ</i>
<i>paṭikkirāval</i>	<i>paṭippavar</i>	<i>paṭikkirāvarkaḷ</i>
<i>paṭikkirāvaḷ</i>	<i>paṭippatu</i>	<i>paṭikkirāval(kal)</i>
<i>paṭikkirāvar</i>	<i>paṭittavan</i>	<i>paṭikkirāvai(kal)</i>
<i>paṭikkirāvaḷ</i>	<i>paṭitavaḷ</i>	<i>paṭippavarkaḷ</i>
<i>paṭikkirātu</i>	<i>paṭittavar</i>	<i>paṭippavai(kal)</i>
<i>paṭikkirātu</i>	<i>paṭittatu</i>	<i>paṭippana</i>
		<i>paṭittavarkaḷ</i>
		<i>paṭittavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

paṭittu

Conditional

<i>paṭittāl</i>	<i>paṭippin</i>
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Tamil Verb Paradigms

Concessive

paṭittālum

Verbal Noun

paṭittal

Imperative (Neg)

paṭikkātē

paṭikkātīr

paṭikkātīrkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

paṭikkarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

paṭikkāmal (irukkalām)

paṭikkātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

paṭikkāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

paṭikkātavan

paṭikkātavaḷ

paṭikkātavar

paṭikkātatu

paṭikkātān

paṭikkātāḷ

paṭikkātār

paṭikkātavarkaḷ

paṭikkātavaḷ(kaḷ)

paṭikkātārkaḷ

paṭikkātana

Verbal Participle (Neg)

paṭikkāmal

paṭikkātu

paṭikkā

Conditional (Neg)

paṭikkā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

paṭikkā viṭṭālum

7. *naṭa* 'walk'

Present Tense

naṭakkirēn

naṭakkirṇēn

naṭakkirān

naṭakkirṇān

naṭakkirōm

naṭakkirṇōm

Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>naṭakkirāy</i>	<i>naṭakkirāl</i>	<i>naṭakkirīrkaḷ</i>
<i>naṭakkinṛāy</i>	<i>naṭakkinṛāl</i>	<i>naṭakkinṛīrkaḷ</i>
<i>naṭakkirīr</i>	<i>naṭakkirār</i>	<i>naṭakkirārkaḷ</i>
<i>naṭakkinṛīr</i>	<i>naṭakkinṛār</i>	<i>naṭakkinṛārkaḷ</i>
	<i>naṭakkiratu</i>	<i>naṭakkinṇanar</i>
	<i>naṭakkinṇatu</i>	<i>naṭakkinṇana</i>

Future Tense

<i>naṭappēn</i>	<i>naṭappān</i>	<i>naṭappōm</i>
<i>naṭappāy</i>	<i>naṭappāl</i>	<i>naṭappīrkaḷ</i>
<i>naṭappīr</i>	<i>naṭappār</i>	<i>naṭappar</i>
	<i>naṭakkum</i>	<i>naṭappārkaḷ</i>

Past Tense

<i>naṭantēn</i>	<i>naṭantān</i>	<i>naṭantōm</i>
<i>naṭantāy</i>	<i>naṭantāl</i>	<i>naṭantīrkaḷ</i>
<i>naṭantīr</i>	<i>naṭantār</i>	<i>naṭantārkaḷ</i>
	<i>naṭantatu</i>	<i>naṭantanar</i>
		<i>naṭantana</i>

Imperative

naṭa
naṭavum
naṭavurikaḷ

Optative

naṭakka
naṭakkaṭṭum
naṭakkalām

Subjunctive

naṭakkalām

Infinitive

naṭakka

Relative Participle

<i>naṭakkira</i>	<i>naṭakkum</i>
<i>naṭakkinra</i>	<i>naṭanta</i>

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Participial Noun

<i>naṭakkiravan</i>	<i>naṭappavan</i>	<i>naṭakkiravarkaḷ</i>
<i>naṭakkin_ravan</i>	<i>naṭappavaḷ</i>	<i>naṭakkin_ravaṛkaḷ</i>
<i>naṭakkiravaḷ</i>	<i>naṭappavar</i>	<i>naṭakkiravai(kal)</i>
<i>naṭakkin_ravaḷ</i>	<i>naṭappatu</i>	<i>naṭakkin_ravai(kal)</i>
<i>naṭakkiravar</i>	<i>naṭantavan</i>	<i>naṭappavarkaḷ</i>
<i>naṭakkin_ravar</i>	<i>naṭantavaḷ</i>	<i>naṭappavai(kal)</i>
<i>naṭakkiratu</i>	<i>naṭantavar</i>	<i>naṭappana</i>
<i>naṭakkin_ratu</i>	<i>naṭantatu</i>	<i>naṭantavarkaḷ</i>
		<i>naṭantavai(kal)</i>

Verbal Participle

Conditional

<i>naṭantu</i>	<i>naṭantāl</i>	<i>naṭappin</i>
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Concessive

Verbal Noun

<i>naṭantālum</i>	<i>naṭattal</i>
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Imperative (Neg)

Optative (Neg)

<i>naṭakkātē</i>	<i>naṭakkaṛka</i>
<i>naṭakkātīr</i>	
<i>naṭakkātīrkaḷ</i>	

Subjunctive (Neg)

Relative Participle (Neg)

<i>naṭakkāmal (irukkalām)</i>	<i>naṭakkāta</i>
<i>naṭakkātu (irukkalām)</i>	

Participial Noun (Neg)

<i>natakkātavan</i>	<i>naṭakkātān</i>	<i>naṭakkātavarkaḷ</i>
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Tamil Verb Paradigms

<i>naṭakkātavaḷ</i>	<i>naṭakkātāl</i>	<i>naṭakkātavai(kal)</i>
<i>naṭakkātavar</i>	<i>naṭakkātār</i>	<i>naṭakkātārkaḷ</i>
<i>naṭakkātatu</i>		<i>naṭakkātana</i>

Verbal Participle (Neg)

<i>naṭakkāmal</i>	<i>naṭakkātu</i>	<i>naṭakkā</i>
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Conditional (Neg)

naṭakkā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

naṭakkā viṭṭālum

Irregular Verbs

pō 'go'

Present

pokiṟēn

pokinrēn

Future

pōvēn

Past

pōnēn

Imperative

pō

pōm

pōṅkaḷ

Optative

pōkaṭṭum

pōkalām

Subjunctive

pōkalām

Infinitive

pōka

Relative Participle

pōkiṟa

pōkinra

pōkum

pōna

Participial Noun

pōkiṟavan

pōkinravan

pōvatu

pōnavan

pōnavaḷ

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Verbal Participle

pōy

Conditional

pōnāl

pōyin

Concessive

pōnālum

Verbal Noun

pōtāl

Imperative (Neg)

pōkāṭē

pōkāṭīr

pōkāṭīrkaḷ

Subjunctive (Neg)

pōkāmal (irukkalām)

pōkātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

pōkāta

Participle Noun (Neg)

pōkātavān

pōkāṭān

Verbal Participle (Neg)

pōkāmal

pōkātu

pōkā

Conditional (Neg)

pōkā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

pōkā viṭṭālum

vā 'come'

Present

varukirēn

varukinrēn

Future

varuvēn

Past

vantēn

Imperative

vā

vārum

vārunkaḷ

Optative

varuka

varaṭṭum

varalām

Subjunctive

varalām

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Infinitive

vara

Relative Participle

varukira

varum

varukinra

vanta

Participial Noun

varukiravan

varupavan

vantavan

varukinraavan

varupavaḷ

vantavaḷ

Verbal Participle

vantu

Conditional

vantāl

varin

Concessive

vantālum

Verbal Noun

varal

varutal

Imperative (Neg)

varātē

Optative (Neg)

varaṅka

varatīr

varatīrkal

Subjunctive (Neg)

varāmal (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

varāta

varātu (irukkalām)

Participial Noun (Neg) Verbal Participle (Neg)

varātavan

varāmal

varā

varātān

varātu

Conditional (Neg)

varā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

varā viṭṭālum

Tamil Verb Paradigms

tā 'give'

Present

tarukirēn

tarukinrēn

Future

taruvēn

Past

tantēn

Imperative

tā

tārum

tāruṅkaḷ

Optative

taruka

taraṭṭum

taralām

Subjunctive

taralām

Infinitive

tara

Relative Participle

tarukira

tarum

tarukinra

tanta

Participial Noun

tarukiravan

tarupavan

tantavan

tarukinravan

tarupavaḷ

tantavaḷ

Verbal Participle

tantu

Conditional

tantāl

tarin

Concessive

tantālum

Verbal Noun

taral

tarutal

Imperative (Neg)

tarātē

tarātīr

tarātīrkaḷ

Optative (Neg)

tararka

Tamīl Verb Paradigms

Subjunctive (Neg)

tarāmal (irukkalām)

tarātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

tarātā

Participial Noun (Neg)

tarātavan

tarātān

Verbal Participle (Neg)

tarāmal

tarātu

tarā

Conditional (Neg)

tarā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

tarā viṭṭālum

sā 'die'

Present

sākiraṇ

sākinrēn

Future

sāvēn

Past

settēn

Imperative

sā

sākum

sāvuṇkaḷ

Optative

sāka

sākaṭṭum

sākalām

Subjunctive

sākalām

Infinitive

sāka

Relative Participle

sākira

sākinra

sākum

setta

Participial Noun

sākiraṇavan

sākinraṇavan

sāvatu

settavan

settaval

Tamil Verb Paradigms

Verbal Participle <i>settu</i>	Conditional <i>settāl</i>	
Concessive <i>settālum</i>	Verbal Noun <i>sātal</i>	
Imperative (Neg) <i>sākātē</i> <i>sākātīr</i> <i>sākātīrkaḷ</i>	Optative (Neg) <i>sūkarka</i>	
Subjunctive (Neg) <i>sākāmal (irukkalām)</i> <i>sākātu (irukkalām)</i>	Relative Participle <i>sākāta</i>	
Participial Noun (Neg) <i>sākātavan</i> <i>sākātān</i>	Verbal Participle (Neg) <i>sākāmal</i> <i>sākātu</i>	<i>sākā</i>
Conditional (Neg) <i>sākā viṭṭāl</i>	Concessive (Neg) <i>sākā viṭṭālum</i>	
vē 'be hot'		
Present <i>vēkiratu</i> <i>vēkinratu</i>	Future <i>vēkum</i>	Past <i>ventatu</i>
Optative <i>vēka</i>	Subjunctive <i>vēkalām</i>	

Tamil Verb Paradigms

vēkaṭṭum
vēkalām

Infinitive

vēka

Relative Participle

vēkira

vēkum

vēkinra

venta

Participial Noun

vēkiratu

vēvatu

ventatu

vēkinratu

Verbal Participle

ventu

Conditional

ventāl

Concessive

ventālum

Optative (Neg)

vēkar̥ka

Subjunctive (Neg)

vēkāmal (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

vēkāta

vēkātu (irukkalām)

Participial Noun (Neg) Verbal Participle (Neg)

vēkātat̥u

vēkāmal

vēkātu

vēkā

Conditional (Neg)

vēkā viṭṭāl

Concessive (Neg)

vēkā viṭṭālum

Tamil Verb Paradigms

nō 'ache'

Present

nōkiratu

nōkingratu

Future

nōkum

Past

nontatu

Optative

nōka

nōkaṭṭum

nōkalām

Subjunctive

nōkalām

Infinitive

nōka

Relative Participle

nōkira

nōkum

nōkingra

nonta

Participial Noun

nōkiratu

nōvatu

nontatu

nōkingratu

Verbal Participle

nontu

Conditional

nontāl

Concessive

nontālum

Verbal Noun

nōtal

Optative

nōkarka

Subjunctive (Neg)

nōkāmal (irukkalām)

nōkātu (irukkalām)

Relative Participle (Neg)

nōkāta

Participial Noun (Neg)

nōkātaṭu

Verbal Participle (Neg)

nōkāmal

nōkātu

Conditional (Neg)

nōkā viṭṭāl

nōkā

Concessive (Neg)

nōkā viṭṭālum

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DICTIONARY

A

- abandon** 1. to leave or forsake completely and finally **kaiviṭu** [kaiviri] Tr, 4a. 2. to give up **viṭṭuviṭu** [viṭṭiviri] Tr, 4a.
- abase** 1. to degrade **ilivuppaṭuttu** [ilivipparitti] Tr, 3. 2. to lower as in rank or reputation **tālittu** (<tal, 2) [tālitti] Tr, 3.
- abash** : to make ashamed **talaikuniya sey** [talaixuniya sey] Tr, 1a; **nāṇa vai** [nāṇa vai] Tr, 6.
- abdicate** : to give up or renounce or relinquish a throne **mutitura** [muṛiḍura] Intr, 7.
- abduct** : to carry off a person or a thing unlawfully; to kidnap **kaṭattu** [kaṭatti] Tr, 3.
- abet** : to encourage in doing wrong **tūṇṇiviṭu** [tūṇḍiviri] Tr, 4a.
- abhor** : to think of with hatred and disgust **veru** [veri] Tr, 6.
- abide** : to act in accord with; to accept without opposition **pinparru** [pinparri] Tr, 3.
- abolish** : to put an end to **olittukkaṭṭu** [olittakkaṭṭi] Tr, 3; **nīkku** (< nīnku, 3) [nīkki] Tr, 3.
- abort** : to miscarry **karuccitaivuru** [karicciḍaivuri] Intr, 4b; **kāyviḷu** [kāyviḷi] Intr, 2.
- abridge** : to shorten while retaining the basic contents **surukka** (< suruṅku, 3) [surikki] Tr, 3.
- abrogate** : to abolish by official means **rattusey** [rattisey] Tr, 1a.
- abscond** : to disappear suddenly and aware of having done wrong **talaimaraivāku** [talaimaraivāxi] Intr, 3.

absent

absent : to keep (oneself) away **varukaiyai oḷi** [varixaiyai oḷi]
Intr, 6.

absorb : to suck up **īrttukkoḷ** [īrttikkoḷ] Tr, 1b; **uriñcu** [uriñji]
Tr, 3.

abstain **tavir** [tavir] Tr, 6.

abstract : to separate **pirittetu** [piritterē] Tr, 6.

abuse **ēsu** [ēsi] Tr, 3; **tittu** [titti] Tr, 3; **vai** [vai] Tr, 1a.

accede : to give consent **iṇaṅku** [iṇaṅgi] Intr, 3.

accelerate : to cause faster or greater activity; to increase
the velocity of motion of **mutukkiviṭu** [mutakkivirē] Tr, 4a;
viraivuppaṭuttu [viraivupparitti] Tr, 3.

accept : to undertake the duties; to give consent **ērrukkoḷ**
[ērrikkoḷ] Tr, 1b; **oppukkoḷ** [oppikkoḷ] Tr, 1b.

acclaim : to appreciate with shouts or sounds of joy and
approval **pārāṭṭu** [pārāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

accompany : to go along in company with (someone) **uṭaṇēku**
[uṭaṇēxi] Intr, 3; **pintoṭar** [pintoṭar] Tr, 2.

accomplish : to finish successfully **niraivērru** (< **niraivēru**, 3)
[niraivērrē] Tr, 3; **muṭittuviṭu** [muṭittivirē] Tr, 4a.

accost : **aṇukiyalaḷai** [aṇixiyalaḷai] Tr, 6; **kaittatti alaḷai** [kaittatti
alaḷai] Tr, 6.

account : to count **eṇṇu** [eṇṇē] Tr, 3; **kaṇakkitu** [kaṇakkirē] Tr, 4a.

accredit : to certify as meeting all formal requirements
sānraḷi [sānraḷi] Intr, 6.

accrue : to be added as a matter of periodic gain, as interest
on money **siṟuka siṟuka sēr** (> **siṟuka siṟuka sēr**, 6) [siṟixa
siṟixa sēr] Intr, 2.

accumulate : to amass; to collect or gather **kuvi** (< **kuvi**, 2)
[kuvī] Tr, 6; **sēr** (< **sēr**, 2) [sēr] Tr, 6. **tiraṭṭu** (< **tiraḷ**, 1b)

: [tiratt̪i] Tr, 3.

accuse **sāpamiṭu** [sāḃamiṭ̪i] Tr, 4a.

accuse : to charge with a fault, offense, or crime **kurram** **sāttu** [kurram sātt̪i] Tr, 3; **kurram sol** [kurram sol] Tr, 3; **paḷi-kūṭu** [paḷixūṭ̪i] Tr, 3; **paḷi sumattu** [paḷi sumatt̪i] Intr, 3.

accustom : to habituate **payirru** (< **payil**, 1c) [payir̪r̪i] Tr, 3.

ache : **nō** [nō] Intr, 8; **vali** [vali] Intr, 6.

achieve : to bring to a successful end **seytumuṭi** [seyṭ̪im̪uṭ̪i] Tr, 6.

acknowledge **ērrukkol** [ērr̪ukk̪ol] Tr, 1b.

acquaint : to make familiar or conversant **aṛimukamāḃku** (< **aṛi-mukamāku**, 3) [aṛimuxamāḃk̪i] Tr, 3; **paḷakkappattuttu** (< **paḷak-kappattu**, 4a) [paḷakkappatt̪i] Tr, 3.

acquire 1. to come into possession of **aṭai** [aṭai] Tr, 2. 2. to gain for oneself through one's actions of efforts **tēṭipperu** [tēṭ̪ipper̪i] Tr, 4b; **muyanru peru** [muyan̪r̪i per̪i] Tr, 4b.

acquit : **viṭuvi** [viṭ̪uvi] Tr, 6.

act 1. to serve or function or operate **seyalpurī** [seyalpur̪i] Intr, 2. 2. to perform on a stage as an actor **naṭi** [naṭ̪i] Intr, 6.

adapt 1. to write with necessary modifications **taḷuviyeḷutu** [taḷ̪uviyeḷ̪iṭ̪i] Tr, 3; 2. to make suitable requirements **poruttamāḃku** (< **poruttamāku**, 3) [por̪ittamāḃk̪i] Tr, 3.

add : to find the sum of **kūṭtu** (< **kūtu**, 3) [kūṭ̪t̪i] Tr, 3.

addict **keṭṭa paḷakkattir̪ku aṭimaiyāku** (> **keṭṭapaḷakkattir̪ku aṭimaiyāḃku**, 3) [keṭṭa paḷakkattir̪k̪i aṭimaiyāx̪i] Intr, 3.

address 1. to give a formal speech directed to a group of persons **uraiyārru** [uraiyār̪r̪i] Tr, 3. 2. to write the name of the recipient or sender along with the designation placed on letter **mukavari eḷutu** [muxavari eḷ̪iṭ̪i] Intr, 3.

adduce

adduce *eṭuttuccol* [eṭitticcol] Tr, 3; *kuṟippiṭu* [kuṟippiṟi] Tr, 4b.

adhere *kataippiṭi* [karaippiṟi] Tr, 6.

adjoin 1. to be next to *aṭuttiru* [aṟittiri] Tr, 7. 2. to be in contact with *sāmtiru* [sāmdiri] Tr, 7.

adjourn *iṭainiṟutti vai* [iṟainiṟitti vai] Tr, 6; *ottivai* [ottivai] Tr, 6.

adjudicate *tīrppaḷi* [tīrppaḷi] Intr, 6; *tīrppukkūru* [tīrppṭkkūrṭ] Intr, 3.

adjust 1. to adjust oneself *olūṇkāḱḱu* (< *olūṇkāḱu*, 3) [olūṅgā-
kkṭ] Tr, 3. 2. to adopt oneself *anusari* [anīsari] Tr, 6;
ottuppō [ottippō] Tr, 8.

administer : to manage (affairs, a government, etc.) *āṭci sey* [āṭciṣey] Tr, 1a; *niruvaki* [nirivaxi] Tr, 6.

admire *pōrru* [pōrrṭ] Tr, 3; *viyantu pārāṭṭu* [viyandṭ pārāṭṭṭ] Tr, 3.

admit 1. to allow to enter *ullēviṭu* [ullēviṟṭ] Tr, 4a; *nuḷaiya viṭu* [nuḷaiya viṟṭ] Tr, 4a. 2. to acknowledge *ērrukkoḷ* [ērrṭ-
kkol] Tr, 1b; *oppukkoḷ* [oppṭkkol] Tr, 1b.

admonish *nallarivūṭṭu* [nallarivūṭṭṭ] Intr, 3.

adopt 1. to become the legal parent of another person's child *tattu eṭu* [tattṭ eṟṭ] Tr, 6. 2. to accept formally *mērkol* [mēṟkol] Tr, 1b.

adore 1. to pay divine honor to; to worship *pūsi* [pūsi] Tr, 6; *valipaṭu* [valiṭaṟṭ] Tr, 4a. 2. to regard with the utmost esteem, love and respect *pōrru* [pōrrṭ] Tr, 3.

adorn 1. to decorate *alaṇkari* [alaṅgari] Tr, 6; *alaṇkāri* [ala-
ṅgāri] Tr, 6. 2. to add beauty, as by ornaments *alākūṭṭu*

- [alaxūt̤t̤t̤] Intr, 3; **oppapai sey** [oppapai sey] Intr, 1a.
- adulate** **kalappaṭam sey** [kalappaṭam sey] Intr, 1a.
- advance** 1. to promote, as to a higher rank **uyarttu** (< **uyar**, 2) [uyart̤t̤t̤] Tr, 3. 2. to give money on credit **kaṭan utavu** [kaṭan uṭavi] Intr, 3. 3. to give money as an advance **munpa-ṇam koṭu** [munpaṇam koṭi] Intr, 6. 4. to go forward **untu** [unt̤t̤] Intr, 3; **munṇēru** (> **munṇērru**, 3) [munṇēr̤t̤] Intr, 3.
- adventure** : to engage in an adventure or venture **tuṇintu iraṅku** (> **tuṇintu irakku**, 3) [tuṇint̤t̤ iraṅgi] Intr, 3.
- advert** 1. to remark or comment about **kurippitu** [kurippit̤t̤] Tr, 4a. 2. to turn the attention to **kavanam tiruppu** (< **kavanam tirumpu**, 3) [kavanam tiripp̤t̤] Tr, 3.
- advertise** : to describe in some medium of communication in order to induce the public to buy or support or approve of it **aṇivi** [aṇivi] Tr, 6; **terivi** [terivi] Tr, 6; **viḷamparaṭuttu** [viḷambarappaṭ̤t̤t̤] Tr, 3.
- advise** 1. to give advise to **ālōsanaikkūru** [ālōsanaikkṳ̄r̤t̤] Intr, 3. 2. to take counsel with **kalantālōsi** [kalandālōsi] Tr, 6.
- advocate** : to plead in favour of **ātarittu vātātu** [āṭaritt̤t̤ vāṭā̤r̤t̤] / Tr, 3.
- aerate** **kārrūt̤t̤tu** [kārrūt̤t̤t̤] Intr, 3.
- affect** **tākkū** [tākk̤t̤] Tr, 3; **nilaimārru** (< **nilaimāru**, 3) [nilaimā̤r̤t̤] Tr, 3; **pāti** [pāṭi] Tr, 6.
- affiliate** : to attach or unite in terms of fellowship **uruppāka-ṇai** (< **uruppāka ṇai**, 2) [urippāxa ṇai] Tr, 6.
- affirm** 1. to confirm or ratify **uruti sey** [ur̤t̤i sey] Tr, 1a.
2. to state or assert positively **urutiṭṭuttu** [ur̤t̤iṭṭutt̤t̤] Tr, 1a.

affix

Tr, 3; **valiyuruttikkūru** [valiyurittikkūri] Tr, 3.

affix 1. to impress a seal or stamp **otttu** [ottti] Tr, 3; **pati** (< **pati**, 2) [paḍi] Tr, 6. 2. to join or attach **poruttu** (< **poruntu**, 3) [poritti] Tr, 3.

afflict **ericcalūttu** ([ericalūtti] Intr, 3.

afford **utavu** [uḍavi] Intr, 3.

agglomerate **uruṭtu** (< **urul**, 1b) [uritti] Tr, 3; **uruṇṭaiyākkku** (< **uruṇṭaiyāku**, 3) [uriṇḍaiyākkē] Tr, 3; **pantākkku** (< **pantāku**, 3) [pandākkē] Tr, 3.

aggravate 1. to annoy; irritate **sinamūttu** [sinamūtti] Intr, 3. 2. **mēlum kēṭākkku** (< **mēlum kēṭāku**, 3) [mēlīm kēṇṭākkē] Tr, 3.

aggregate : to bring together; collect into one sum **mottamākkku** (< **mottamāku**, 3) [mottamākkē] Tr, 3.

aggress **ākkirami** [ākkirami] Tr, 6.

aggrieve **tunpuṇuttu** [tunpuṇitti] Tr, 3.

agist **tīrvai vīti** [tīrvai viḍi] Intr, 6.

agitate **kīlarcci sey** [kīlarcci sey] Intr, 1a; **pōrāṭu** [pōrāṇṭi] Intr, 3.

agonise 1. to engage in a struggle **mallāṭu** [mallāṇṭi] Intr, 3.

2. to distress with extreme pain; torture **vētanaippaṭuttu** (< **vētanaippaṭu**, 4a) [vēḍanaipparitti] Tr, 3.

agree 1. to give consent **iṇaṇiku** [iṇaṇṅi] Intr, 3; **uṇṇaṇpaṭu** [uṇṇaṇṇi] Intr, 4a. 2. to reach an agreement or state of agreement upon something **ottukkol** [ottikkol] Intr, 1b; **sammati** [sammaḍi] Intr, 6.

aid **utavu** [uḍavi] Intr, 3.

aim at : to position something that shoots (gun, arrow etc.)

kuṛipār [kuṛiβār] Tr, 6.

alarm 1. to make fearful **kiliyūttu** [kiliyūtti] Intr, 3. 2. to warn of an emergency **vilippūttu** [vilippūtti] Intr, 3.

alert **eccari** [eccari] Tr, 6. **eccarikkai sey** [eccarikkai sey] Tr, 1a.

alienate : to make indifferent or hostile **anniyamādku** (< **anniyamāku**, 3) [anniyamākki] Tr, 3.

alight **iraṅku** (> **irakku**, 3) [iraṅgi] Intr, 3.

align 1. to arrange **olūṅkupaṭuttu** (< **olūṅkupaṭu**, 4a) [olūṅgiṭṭi] Tr, 3. 2. to ally (oneself) with a group **kūṭṭuccēr** (< **kūṭṭuccēr**, 2) [kūṭṭiccēr] Tr, 6. 3. to bring into a line **varisaippaṭuttu** [varisaippaṭti] Tr, 3.

allege 1. to assert **aṭittuppēsu** [aṭittippēsi] Tr, 3. 2. to plead in support of **vāṭiṭu** [vāḍiṭi] Intr, 4a.

alleviate : to make easier to endure **ilēsādku** (< **ilēsāku**, 3) [ilēsākki] Tr, 3; **eḷitādku** (< **eḷitāku**, 3) [eḷiḍākki] Tr, 3.

alliterate : to compose or arrange with alliteration **mōnaippaṭuttu** [mōnaippaṭti] Tr, 3.

allocate 1. to allot **iṭam otukku** [iṭam oḍṭkki] Intr, 3. 2. to set apart for a particular purpose **otukku** (< **otuṅku**, 3) [oḍṭkki] Tr, 3.

allow 1. to give permission to or for **isaivu koṭu** [isaivi koṭi] Intr, 6; **iṭamali** [iṭamali] Intr, 6. 2. to admit **pukaviṭu** [puxaviṭi] Tr, 4a.

alloy : to mix metals or metal with nonmetal so as to form an alloy **ulōkak kalappu sey** [ulōxak kalappi sey] Tr, 1a.

allude : to mention briefly or incidentally **kuṛippākat terivi** [kuṛippāxat terivi] Tr, 6; **maṛaimukamākak kuṛippiṭu** [maṛaimuxamāxak kuṛippiṭi] Tr, 4a.

allure

allure 1. to attract by the offer of something flattering or desirable **kavar** [kavar] Tr, 2. 2. to fascinate **mayakku**

(< **mayāṅku**, 3) [mayakṭi] Tr, 3; **vayappaṭuttu** (< **vayappaṭu**, 4a) [vayappaṭitti] Tr, 3.

ally : to unite formally, as by treaty, league, or the like **onrukūtu** (> **onrukūṭtu**, 3) [onrukūṭi] Intr, 3.

alter **tiruttu** (< **tiruntu**, 3) [tiritti] Tr, 3; **mārru** (< **māru**, 3) [mārru] Tr, 3.

alternate : to interchange repeatedly and regularly with one another in time or place **māri māri nikaḷ** [māri māri nikaḷ] Intr, 2.

amalgamate 1. to make into a combination **oruṅṅinai** (< **oruṅṅinai**, 2) [oruṅṅinai] Tr, 6. 2. to blend **kala** (< **kala**, 2) [kala] Tr, 7.

amass : to collect into a mass **kuvi** (> **kuvi**, 6) [kuvi] Intr, 2; **tiraḷ** (> **tiraṭtu**, 3) [tiraḷ] Intr, 1b.

amaze **āccariyappaṭuttu** (< **āccariyappaṭu**, 4a) [āccariyappaṭitti] Tr, 3; **tikai** [tixai] Intr, 6; **tikaikka vai** [tixaikka vai] Tr, 6.

ambush : to attack from ambush, the act of lying concealed so as to attack by surprise **tākkutaṅkākap paṭuṅkiyiru** [tākkūṭaṅkākap paṭuṅkiyiru] Tr, 7.

ameliorate : to become better **sīrpaṭu** (< **sīrpaṭuttu**, 3) [sīrpaṭi] Intr, 4a; **nallatāku** (> **nallatāku**, 3) [nallatāku] Intr, 3.

amend : to modify, rephrase, or add to or subtract from (a motion, bill, constitution etc.) by formal procedure **sīrtiruttu** [sīrtiritti] Tr, 3.

amount : to combine to yield a sum; total **mottamāku** (> **mottamāku**, 3) [mottamāku] Intr, 3.

amplify : to make larger or greater; enlarge; extend **atikamāḍḍu** (< **atikamāḍu**, 3) [**aḍixamāḍḍi**] Tr, 3.

amputate : to cut off all or part of a limb or digit of the body, as by surgery **tunṭi** [**tunḍi**] Tr, 6; **vettīyetu** [**vettīyeri**] Tr, 6.

amuse : to entertain **vēṭikkaikkāṭṭu** [**vēṭikkaikkāṭṭi**] Intr, 3.

analogise **orruṁaippaṭuttu** [**orruṁaippaṭitti**] Tr, 3.

analyse **nuṇuki āṛāy** [**nuṇixi āṛāy**] Tr, 2; **pākupaṭuttu** [**pāxi-ṣaṭitti**] Tr, 3.

anathematize : to pronounce an anathema against **sāpamiṭu** [**sāṣamiṭi**] Tr, 4a.

anatomize **aru** [**aṛi**] Tr, 6; **kūrupaṭuttu** [**kūṛiṣaṭitti**] Tr, 3; **pakuttuppār** [**paxiṭṭippār**] Tr, 6.

anear **aṇuku** [**aṇixi**] Tr, 3.

anger **kōpi** [**kōpi**] Intr, 6.

anglicise 1. to make English in customs, manners etc. **āṇkila marapuppaṭuttu** [**āṇḡila maraṣippaṭitti**] Tr, 3. 2. to confirm to the usage of the English language **āṇkīlamāḍḍu** (< **āṇkila-māḍu**, 3) [**āṇḡilamāḍḍi**] Tr, 3; **āṇkīlamayamāḍḍu** (< **āṇkila-mayamāḍu**, 3) [**āṇḡilamayamāḍḍi**] Tr, 3.

animate : to give life to **uyirūṭṭu** [**uyirūṭṭi**] Intr, 3.

annalise **paṭṭiyalil sēr** (< **paṭṭiyalil sēr**, 2) [**paṭṭiyalil sēr**] Tr, 6; **paṭivu sey** [**paṭivi sey**] Tr, 1a.

annex : **pinninaṭi** [**pinninaṭi**] Tr, 3.

annihilate : to destroy utterly **nirmūlamāḍḍu** (**nirmūlamāḍu**, 3) [**nirmūlamāḍḍi**] Tr, 3; **arivippu sey** [**arivippi sey**] Tr, 1a; **terivi** [**terivi**] Tr, 6; **paraṣārru** [**paraṣārru**] Tr, 3.

annoy **naccari** [**naccari**] Tr, 6.

annul **olṭi** [**olṭi**] Tr, 6.

annunciate

annunciate **sārru** [sārrī] Tr, 3.

anoint : to put oil on **eṇṇey pūsu** [eṇṇey pūṣi] Intr, 3.

answer 1. to respond in written to a question, request, accusation or communication **patil eḷutu** [paḍil eḷiḍi] Intr, 3. 2.

to respond in spoken to a question, request, accusation or communication **patil sol** [paḍil sol] Intr, 3. 3. to give reply **viṭaikūru** [viṭaixūri] Intr, 3.

antagonise : **etiriyāḍku** (< **etiriyāku**, 3) [**eḍiriyāḍki**] Tr, 3.

anticipate **etimōḍku** [eḍimōḍki] Tr, 3; **etirpār** [eḍirpār] Tr, 6.

antiquate **paḷamaippaṭuttu** [paḷamaippaṭitti] Tr, 3.

apologize 1. to offer an apology **mannippukḱēl** [mannippukḱēl]

Intr, 5c. 2. to make a formal defense in speech or writing **viḷakkam kūru** [viḷakkam kūri] Intr, 3.

apotheocize **teyvamāḍku** (< **teyvamāku**, 3) [teyvamāḍki] Tr, 3.

appeal 1 : to create attraction **kavarcciyūṭtu** [kavarcciyūṭti]

Intr, 3. 2. to apply for review of (a case) to a higher tribunal **mēl vaḷakkāṭu** [mēl vaḷakkāri] Intr, 3. 3. to request **muraiyitu** [muraiyiri] Intr, 4a; **vēṇṭukōl viṭu** [vēṇṭukōl viṭi] Intr, 4a.

appear 1. to come into sight **kāṭciyaḷi** [kāṭciyaḷi] Intr, 6.

2. to seem; give an impression **tōṇru** [tōṇri] Intr, 3. 3. to be obvious or easily perceived **pulappaṭu** [pulappaṭi] Intr, 4a.

appease 1. to bring to a state of peace **amaitippaṭuttu** [amai-ḍippaṭitti] Tr, 3. 2. to satisfy or relieve **ārru** (< **āru**, 3) [ārrī] Tr, 3; **taṇi** (< **taṇi**, 2) [taṇi] Tr, 6.

append 1. to attach **oṭṭu** [oṭṭi] Tr, 3. 2. to add as supplement, accessory or appendix **pinninaḷi** [pinninaḷi] Tr, 6.

- appetize **pasiyuntaku** (< **pasiyuntaku**, 3) [pasiyundākei]
Intr, 3.
- applaud **pārāṭṭu** [pārāṭṭi] Tr, 3; **pukal** [puxal] Tr, 2; **m e c c u**
[mecci] Tr, 3.
- apply 1. to make practical or active use of **payanpaṭuttu**
(< **payanpaṭu**, 4a) [payanpariṭṭi] Tr, 3. 2. to apply for
a job etc. **viṇṇappi** [viṇṇappi] Intr, 6.
- appoint **niyami** [niyami] Tr, 6.
- appraise 1. to estimate the nature of or value of **maṭippiṭu**
[maṭippiṭi] Tr, 4a. 2. to estimate the monetary value
of **vilai kuṛi** [vilai kuṛi] Intr, 6.
- appreciate **pārāṭṭu** [pārāṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- apprehend : to take into custody; arrest by legal warrant
or authority **kaitusey** [kaitisey] Tr, 1a.
- apprise : to inform **aṛivi** [aṛivi] Tr, 6; **terivi** [terivi] Tr, 6.
- approach : to come near or nearer to **aṇuku** [aṇuṭi] Tr, 3;
samīpi [samīṭi] Tr, 6.
- approve **aṅkikari** [aṅgixari] Tr, 6; **ērrukkoḷ** [ērrikkol]
Tr, 1b.
- arbitrate **naṭuvarāyiruntu** **tīrppukkūru** [naṭivarāyirundi
tīrppikkūṛi] Intr, 3.
- argue **vātāṭu** [vāṭāṛi] Intr, 3.
- arise 1. to rise **eḷu** [eḷi] Intr, 2. 2. to get up from sleep,
sitting or lying **eḷuntiru** [eḷindiri] Intr, 7.
- arm **paṭaikkalaṅkal** **pūṭṭu** [paṭaikkalaṅgal pūṭṭi] Intr, 3.
- armour **kāppuḷkavasam iṭu** [kappuḷkavasam iṭi] Intr, 4a.
- arouse **eḷuppu** (< **eḷumpu**, 3) [eḷippi] Tr, 3.
- arraign **kurram kāṇ** [kurram kāṇ] Intr, 5a.

arrange

- arrange** 1. to prepare, plan or schedule **ērpātu sey** [ērpārī sey] Tr, 1a. 2. to place in proper, desired or convenient order **sarippaṭuttu** [saripparittī] Tr, 3.
- array** : to place in proper or desired order, as troops for **aṇivaku** [aṇivaxi] Intr, 6.
- arrest** 1. to seize (a person) by legal authority or warrant **kaitusey** [kaiḍisey] Tr, 1a. 2. to check the course of; stop or slow down **niruttu** [nirittī] Tr, 3.
- arrive** (at a place) **sēr** (> **sēr**, 6) [sēr] Intr, 2.
- arrogate** : to claim or appropriate to oneself presumptuously or without right **urimai karpi** [urimai karpi] Tr, 6.
- articulate** **uccari** [uccari] Tr, 6; **oli** [oli] Tr, 6.
- ascend** **ēru** (> **ēru**, 3) [ēri] Intr, 3.
- ascertain** **uruttippaṭuttu** [urṭṭipparittī] Tr, 3.
- ascribe** **ērriccol** [ērriccol] Tr, 3.
- ask** 1. to put a question to; inquire of **kēl** [kēl] Tr, 5c; **vinavu** [vinavi] Tr, 3. 2. to solicit or request **kōru** [kōri] Tr, 3; **vēṇṭu** [vēṇṭi] Tr, 3.
- asperse** : to sprinkle **teḷi** [teḷi] Tr, 6.
- asphyxiate** : to suffocate **mūcūtṭinara vai** [mūcūtṭinara vai] Tr, 6.
- aspirate** : to articulate a speech sound so as to produce audible friction **uyirppuṭan oli** [uyirppuṭan oli] Tr, 6.
- aspire** : **avāvu** [avāvi] Tr, 3; **āsaippaṭu** [āsaipparī] Tr, 4a. **vilai** [vilai] Tr, 2; **virumpu** [virimbī] Tr, 3.
- assail** 1. to get upon with violence **etir** [eḍir] Tr, 6. 2. to attack with criticism, ridicule, abuse etc. **tākkau** [tākkī] Tr, 3.

assasinate **paṭukolai sey** [paṭɪxolai sey] Tr, 1a; **maṛainti-runtukol** [maṛaindirindi kol] Tr, 1c.

assault **tāku** [tākki] Tr. 3.

assemble 1. to bring together; gather into one place **onrusēr**
(**<onrusēr, 2**) [**onrisēr**] Tr, 6; **kūttu** (**<kūttu, 3**) [**kūtti**] Tr, 3.

assent *inaŋku* [inaŋgi] Intr, 3.

assert : to state with assurance, confidence, or force *urutiya-*
kak kuru [*ur̥iδ iyāxak kūri*] Tr. 3.

assess *matippitu* [maδippiɾi] Tr, 4a.

assign : to reserve for a specific person or purpose **otukkik**
kotu [oδ-ikkikkori] Tr. 6.

assimilate : to take in and incorporate as one's own **tanniyāl-lāḷku** [tanniyālāḷki] Tr. 3.

assist *utavu* [uðavɪ] Intr, 3; **tunai sey** [tunai sey] Intr, 1a.

associate 1. to keep company, as a comrade or intimate
sērntu palaku [sērndi palaxi] Intr, 3. 2. to join as a com-
panion, partner or ally **pañkukol** [pañgixol] Intr, 1b.

assort : to arrange according to kind or class; classify; sort
taram piri [taram piri] Tr, 6; **vakaipparittu** [vaxaipparitt-
 tt] Tr, 3.

assuage : to appease, satisfy ` **maṭṭuppaṭuttu** [maṭṭipparitti]
Tr. 3.

assume 1. to pretend to have or be **pāvanai sey** [pāvanai sey]
Intr, 1a. 2. to take over the duties or responsibilities of
mērkol [mērkol] Tr, 1b.

assure urutikūru [ur̥iδikūri] Intr, 3; nampūkkaiyali [nambik-
kaiyali] Intr, 6.

astonish *tikai* [tixai] Intr, 6; **viya** [viya] Intr, 2.

astringe *katti iruldu* [*katti irikē*] Tr. 3.

attach

attach *iṇai* (< *iṇai*, 2) [*iṇai*] Tr, 6; *sēr* (< *sēr*, 2) [*sēr*] Tr, 6; *poruttu* (< *poruntu*, 3) [*porittē*] Tr, 3.

attack 1. to blame, abuse or criticise violently or bitterly *sāṭu* [*sāṭi*] Tr, 3. 2. to set upon violently with or without weapon *tāḍku* [*tāḍē*] Tr, 3.

attain *aṭai* [*aṭai*] Tr, 2.

attempt *muyal* [*muyal*] Intr, 1c; *muyarci sey* [*muyarci sey*] Intr, 1a.

attend 1 : to listen to; give heed to *urrukkōḷ* [*urrukkōḷ*] Tr, 5c. 2. to be present at *kalantukoḷ* [*kalandukoḷ*] Intr, 1b. 3. to pay attention; listen or watch attentively *kavanī* [*kavani*] Tr, 6.

attenuate 1. to weaken or reduce in force, intensity, effect, quantity, or value *kurai* (< *kurai*, 2) [*kurai*] Tr, 6; 2. to make thin; make slender *melliyatāḍku* (< *melliyatāku*, 3) [*melliyatāḍkē*] Tr, 3.

attest : to certify *kaiyeḷuttittu urutiyaḷi* [*kaiyeḷuttittu urutiyaḷi*] Tr, 1b.

attire *uṭuttikkoḷ* [*uṭuttikkoḷ*] Tr, 1b.

attract *īr* [*īr*] Tr, 6. *kavar* [*kavar*] Tr, 2.

attribute : to consider as belonging, as qualify or characteristics *karpittukkūru* [*karpittukkūru*] Tr, 3.

auction *ēlam viṭu* [*ēlam viṭi*] Tr, 4a.

audit *taṇikkai sey* [*taṇikkai sey*] Tr, 1a.

augment : to increase or intensify, as in size, degree, or effect *atikamāḍku* (< *atikamāku*, 3) [*atāḍamāḍkē*] Tr, 3; *peritakku* (< *peritāku*, 3) [*periḍāḍkē*] Tr, 3.

authenticate *urutippaṭuttu* [*urutiṭṭipparitti*] Tr, 3.

authorize *atikāram koṭu* [aḍixāram koṭi] Intr, 6.

avail *payanperu* [payanperē] Intr, 4a; *kitāikkapperu* [kīrai kkap-
perē] Intr, 4b.

avenge *palitir* [palid̄ir] Tr, 6; *palivāṅku* [palivāṅgi] Tr, 3.

avert : to prevent *taṭu* [taṭi] Tr, 6.

avoid 1. to keep clear of *tattikkali* [tattikkali] Tr, 6.

tappiccel [tappiccel] Intr, 1c. 2. to keep away from

tavir [tavir] Tr, 6; *vilakku* (< *vilaku*, 3) [vilakki] Tr, 3.

avow *kurrattai oppukko!* [kurrattai oppikko!] Intr, 1b.

await *kāttiru* [kāttiri] Intr, 7.

awake 1. to rouse to action; become active *elu* [el̄i]

Intr, 2. 2. to wake up; rouse from sleep *vili* [vili] Intr, 6.

awaken 1. to make or become aware or active *elucciyūṭṭu*

[el̄icciyūṭṭi] Intr, 3; *vilippūṭṭu* [vilippūṭṭi] Intr, 3; 2. to

awake; waken *eluppu* [el̄ip̄p̄i] Tr, 3.

award *parisaḷi* [parisaḷi] Tr, 6.

awe *malaikka vai* [malaikka vai] Tr, 6.

axe 1. to split with an axe *pila* [pila] Tr, 7. 2. to cut

with an axe *vet̄tu* [vet̄ti] Tr, 3.

B

baa : to cry as a sheep *kattu* [katti] Intr, 3.

babble 1. to utter in a foolish meaningless, or incoherent

manner *uḷaru* [uḷari] Intr, 3; *pitarru* [piḍarri] Intr, 3.

2. to prattle, as child *malalaip pēsu* [malalaip pēsi] Intr, 3;

back : to support or help, as with personal authority; evi-

backbite

- dence, or money **ātari** [āḍari] Tr, 6.
- backbite **purāṅkūru** [purāṅgūrī] Intr, 3.
- baffle : to perplex **tiṇara aṭi** [tiṇara arī] Tr, 6.
- bail **jāmīṇil viṭu** [jāmīṇil viṭī] Tr, 4a.
- bake : to cook by dry heat in an oven under coals, or on heated metal or stones **suṭu** [suṭī] Tr, 4a.
- balance : to weigh in a balance **nīru** [nīṛī] Tr, 6.
- ball **pantaka varintu surru** [pandāxa varindi-surri] Tr, 3.
- ballast **aṭiccumai ērru** (< aṭiccumai ēru, 3) [aṭiccumai ērri] Tr, 3.
- ballot : to vote by ballot **vākkali** [vākkalī] Intr, 6.
- ban **tataiviti** [taraivī ḍi] Intr, 6.
- band **kaṭṭu** [kaṭṭī] Tr, 3.
- bandage **kaṭṭuppōṭu** [kaṭṭippōṛī] Intr, 4a. .
- bang **ōsaiyōṭu mūṭu** [ōsaiyōṛī mūrī] Tr, 3.
- banish 1 . to send away **turattu** [turattī] Tr, 3. 2. to expel from or relegate to a country or place by authoritative decree **nāṭukatattu** [nāṛixarattī] Tr, 3.
- bank : to deposit money in a bank **vaṅkiyil pōṭu** [vaṅgiyil pōṛī] Tr, 4a.
- bar : to block a way, passage etc. **taṭu** [tarī] Tr, 6.
- bare 1 . to remove the clothes **avil** [aṇil] Tr, 6. 2. to reveal **velippaṭuttu** (< velippaṭu, 4a) [velippaṛittī] Tr, 3.
- bargain **pēram pēsu** [pēram pēsi] Tr, 3.
- bark : to strip the bark from(**tōl**)**uri** (<**tōl**) **uri**, 2) [tōl uri] Tr, 6;(pattai)**uri** (<(pattai)**uri**, 2) [pattai uri] Tr, 6.
- barter : **paṇṭamārru sey** [paṇḍamārri sey] Tr, 1a.

- base** 1. to make or form base or foundation for **aṭippaṭaiyā-kku** (< **aṭippaṭaiyāku**, 3) [aṭippaṭaiyākkē] Tr, 3. 2. to establish, as a fact or conclusion **nīrvu** [nīrvē] Tr, 3.
- bask** : to lie in or be exposed to pleasant warmth **kuḷir kāy** [kuḷir kāy] Intr, 2.
- basket** **kūṭaiyil vai** [kūṭaiyil vai] Tr, 6.
- baste** : to beat with a stick; thrash; cudgel **sītai** (< **sītai**, 2) [siṭai] Tr, 6; **taṭiyālaṭi** [taṭiyālaṭi] Tr, 6; **puṭai** [purai] Tr, 6.
- bate** 1. to restrain **aṭakku** (< **aṭaṅku**, 3) [aṭakkē] Tr, 3. 2. to diminish or subside **taṇi** (> **taṇi**, 6) [taṇi] Intr, 2.
- bath** **kuḷippāṭṭu** [kuḷippāṭṭi] Tr, 3; **nīrāṭṭu** [nīrāṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- bathe** **kuḷi** [kuḷi] Intr, 6; **nīrāṭu** [nīrāṭi] Intr, 3.
- batten** **tinṛukoḷu** [tinṛukoḷi] Intr, 6.
- batter** **uḷpakkamāka sāy** (> **uḷpakkamāka sāy**, 6) [uḷpakkamāka sāy] Intr, 2.
- battle** **pōriṭu** [pōriṭi] Intr, 4a.
- bawl** : to shout out **kūccaliṭu** [kūccaliṭi] Intr, 4a.
- bay** : to howl at **uṛumu** [uṛimi] Intr, 3.
- be** **iru** [iri] Intr, 7.
- bead** 1. to ornament with beads **kōr** [kōr] Tr, 6. 2. to form beads or bead on **toṭu** [toṭi] Tr, 6.
- bear** 1. to give birth to **in** [in] Tr, 5b; **peru** [peri] Tr, 4b. 2. to hold a load **suma** [suma] Tr, 7. 3. to carry in the mind or heart **tāṅku** [tāṅgi] Tr, 3.
- beat** 1. to give a series of blows to; strike repeatedly **aṭi** [aṭi] Tr, 6. 2. to sound as a drum **kottu** [kottī] Tr, 3. 3. to throb or pulsate **tuṭi** [tuṭi] Intr, 6.

beautify

- beautify **alakuppaṭuttu** [*alaxippaṭitti*] Tr, 3.
becalm **amaitippaṭuttu** [*amaiḍippaṭitti*] Tr, 3.
becharm **mayakku** (< *mayāṅku*, 3) [*mayakkē*] Tr, 3.
beck **saikai sey** [*saikai sey*] Intr, 1a.
become 1. to come, change, or grow to be **āku** [*āxi*] Intr, 3.
2. to come into being **nēr** [*nēr*] Intr, 2.
becurl **suruḷ** (> *suruṭṭu*, 3) [*surūḷ*] Intr, 1b.
bedeck **oppalai sey** [*oppalai sey*] Intr, 1a.
befall 1. to happen **nikal** [*nixal*] Intr, 2. 2. to occur **nēr** [*nēr*] Intr, 2.
befool **muṭṭālāku** (< *muṭṭālāku*, 3) [*muṭṭālākkē*] Tr, 3;
ēmāru (< *ēmāru*, 3) [*ēmārre*] Tr, 3.
beg 1. to ask for as charity, to beg alms **ira** [*ira*] Intr, 7;
piccāyēṭu [*piccāyēṭi*] Intr, 6; **yāsi** [*yāsi*] Intr, 6. 2. to beg forgiveness **manrāṭu** [*manrāṭi*] Intr, 3.
beget 1. to procreate **tōrṇuvi** [*tōrṇēvi*] Tr, 6. 2. to generate (offspring) **peru** [*perē*] Tr, 4b.
begin 1. to originate **uṇṭaku** (> *uṇṭāku*, 3) [*uṇṭāxi*] Intr, 3.
tōṇru [*tōṇṇē*] Intr, 3. 2. to commence or start **ārampi** [*ārambi*] Tr, 6; **toṭāṅku** [*toṭāṅgi*] Tr, 3.
begird **kaccāi kaṭṭu** [*kaccāi kaṭṭi*] Intr, 3.
behave **naṭantukol** [*naṭandāxol*] Intr, 1b.
behead **talaivāṅku** [*talaivāṅgi*] Intr, 3.
belch **ēppamiṭu** [*ēppamiṭi*] Intr, 4a.
belie **poyyāku** (< *poyyāku*, 3) [*poyyākkē*] Tr, 3.
believe **nampu** [*nambi*] Tr, 3.
belittle **siṛumaippaṭuttu** [*siṛimaippaṭitti*] Tr, 3.
bell **maṇi kaṭṭu** [*maṇi kaṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

- bellow** : to utter in a loud voice **urakkak kūvu** [urakkak kūvī] Intr, 3.
- belong to** : to be the property of **urimaippaṭu** [urimaippaṭi] Intr, 4a.
- bemire** : to soil with mire **sēru pūsu** [sēri pūsi] Tr, 3.
- bend** : to become curved, crooked or bent **kōṇu** [kōṇi] Intr, 3;
vaḷai (> **vaḷai**, 6) [vaḷai] Intr, 2.
- benefit** : to derive benefit or advantage; profit **nanmai aṭai** [nanmai aṭai] Intr, 2.
- benumb** : to deprive of sensation **marattuppōka sey** [maratti-ppōxa sey] Tr, 1a.
- bequeath** : to entrust **poruppil viṭu** [poruppil viṭi] Tr, 4a.
- berate** : to scold or rebuke **kaṇṭi** [kaṇṭi] Tr, 6; **tiṭṭu** [tiṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- bereave** **paṛikoṭu** [paṛikoṭi] Tr, 6.
- beseech** 1. to be eagerly for **manrāṭu** [manrāṭi] Intr, 3. 2.
to appeal **keñcūkkē!** [keñjūkkē!] Tr, 5c.
- beset** : to surround **vaḷaittukkoḷ** [vaḷaittukkoḷ] Tr, 1b.
- bestow** : to present as a gift or prize **aḷi** [aḷi] Tr, 6; **vaḷaṅku** [vaḷaṅgi] Tr, 3.
- bet** : to pledge (something) as a forfeit if one's forecast of a future event is wrong, usually in return for a similar pledge by another if the forecast is right **pantayam kaṭṭu** [pandayam kaṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- betray (a person)** : to disappoint the hopes or expectations of **sati** [saḍi] Tr, 6; **sati sey** [saḍi sey] Tr, 1a; **mōsam sey** [mōsam sey] Tr, 1a; **vañci** [vañji] Tr, 6.
- betroth** **tāmpūlam mārru** (< **tāmpūlam māru**, 3) [tāmpūlam mārru] Tr, 3.

beware

beware : to be cautious or careful of **kavanamāyiru** [*kavana-māyir̥i*] Intr, 3.

bewilder 1. to confuse or puzzle completely **kuḷappu** (< *kuḷam-pu*, 3) [*kuḷapp̥i*] Tr, 3. 2. to perplex **taṭumāra sey** [*taṭ̥imāra sey*] Tr, 1a.

bewitch : to affect by witchcraft or magic **sūniyam vai** [*sūniyam vai*] Intr, 6.

bias : to cause prejudice in a person **orupuraṁāka s̄ay** [*or̥i-puraṁāka s̄ay*] Tr, 2.

bicker 1. to engage in petulant or peevish argument **pūsaliṭu** [*pūsaliṭ̥i*] Intr, 4a. 2. to flicker; glitter **minnu** [*minn̥i*] Intr, 3.

bid : to make an offer to purchase at a price **vilai kuḷi** [*vilai kuṛi*] Intr, 6.

bide : to dwell **taṅku** [*taṅg̥i*] Intr, 3.

bind 1. to fasten **kaṭṭu** [*kaṭṭ̥i*] Tr, 3. 2. to encircle with a band **surru** [*sur̥i*] Tr, 3.

biseet **piri** (< *piri*, 2) [*piri*] Tr, 6.

bit : to put the mouth piece of a bridle in the mouth (of a horse) **kaṭivāḷam māṭṭu** [*kaṭivāḷam māṭṭ̥i*] Intr, 3.

bite 1. to tear with the teeth; to grip or hold with the teeth **kaṭi** [*kaṭ̥i*] Tr, 6. 3. to sting as an insect **koṭṭu** [*koṭṭ̥i*] Tr, 3.

blab : to talk or chatter indiscretely and thoughtlessly **uḷaru** [*uḷar̥i*] Intr, 3; **pitarru** [*piḍar̥ri*] Intr, 3.

blame : to place the responsibility for (a fault, error etc.) on a person; to find fault with **kuṛaikūru** [*kuṛaixū̥r̥i*] Tr, 3. **kurram sāṭṭu** [*kurram sāṭṭ̥i*] Tr, 3; **palī sumattu** [*pal̥i sumatt̥i*] Intr, 3.

blanch

blanch : to whiten by removing colour; bleach **veḷḷaiyāḱḱu** (< **veḷḷaiyāḱu**, 3) [**veḷḷaiyāḱḱi**] Tr, 3.

blandish : to coax or influence by gentle flattery; cajole **koñcu** [**koñji**] Tr, 3; **pasappu** [**pasappi**] Tr, 3.

blanket 1. to cover with **maṛai** (< **maṛai**, 2) [**maṛai**] Tr, 6.
2. to cover as with blanket **mūtu** [**mūṭi**] Tr, 3.

blare 1. to emit a loud raucous sound **ekkāḷamiṭu** [**ekkāḷamiṭi**] Intr, 4a. 2. to sound loudly **mulaṅku** (> **mulakku**, 3) [**mu-laṅḱi**] Intr, 3.

blast : to ruin, destroy **sāmpalāḱḱu** (< **sāmpalāḱu**, 3) [**sāmba-lāḱḱi**] Tr, 3; **suṭṭuk karuḱḱu** (< **suṭṭuk karuku**, 3) [**suṭṭḱ-karḱḱi**] Tr, 3.

bleach : to make whiter or lighter in colour **veḷira sey** [**veḷira sey**] Tr, 1a.

blear : to make (the eyes or sight) dim, as with tears or inflammation **maṅkalāḱḱu** (< **maṅkalāḱu**, 3) [**maṅgalāḱḱi**] Tr, 3.

bleed : as blood **kasi** [**kasi**] Intr, 2.

blend : to mix smoothly and inseparably together **kaḷa** - [**kaḷa**] Tr, 7.

bless **āsīrvati** [**āsīrvaḱi**] Tr, 6; **vāḷttu** [**vāḷtti**] Tr, 3.

blind : **kuṟuṭāḱḱu** (< **kuṟuṭāḱu**, 3) [**kuṟuṭāḱḱi**] Tr, 3.

blindfold to cover the eyes of with a cloth, bandage, or the like, to keep from seeing **kaṇṇaikkatttu** [**kaṇṇaikkattṭi**] Intr, 3.

blink **imai** [**imai**] Tr, 6.

blister : to become blistered **puṇṇāḱḱu** (< **puṇṇāḱu**, 3) [**puṇṇāḱ-ḱi**] Tr, 3.

bloat

bloat : to expand or distend, as with air or water *ūta vai* [*ūḍa vai*] Tr, 6.

block *taṭu* [*taṭi*] Tr, 6.

bloody : to stain or smear with blood *kuruti tōy* [*kurīḍi tōy*] Intr, 2; *kuruti vaṭi* (< *kuruti vaṭi*, 2) [*kurīḍi vaṭi*] Tr, 6.

bloom : to produce or yield blossoms *pū* [*pū*] Intr, 6; *maḷaḷaḷa* [*maḷaḷa*] Intr, 2; *viri* [*viri*] Intr, 2.

blow 1. to move along, wind or air *aṭi* [*aṭi*] Intr, 6; *vīsu* [*vīṣi*] Intr, 3. 2. to produce or emit a current of air, as with the mouth; whistle *ūtu* [*ūḍi*] Tr, 3. 3. to blow as nose *sīntu* [*sīndi*] Tr, 3.

blub : to weep noisily and without restraint (usually used contemptuously) *kaṇṇīr vaṭi* (< *kaṇṇīr vaṭi*, 2) [*kaṇṇīr vaṭi*] Tr, 6.

bluff : to mislead by feigning confidence; to deceive *ēy* [*ēy*] Tr, 6; *poy pēsu* [*poy pēṣi*] Intr, 3.

blunt : to make blunt *munai maḷukku* (< *munai maḷuṇiku*, 3) [*munai maḷukki*] Tr, 3.

blur : to obscure, make indistinct, or sully (something) as by smearing, staining, or particularly covering *maṅkalāṅku* (< *maṅkalāku*, 3) [*maṅgalākki*] Tr, 3.

blurt : to utter suddenly, inadvertently or indiscretely *uḷarikkoṭṭu* [*uḷarikkoṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

blush : to redden, especially in the face, from modesty, shame, or embarrassment *mukam sivappāku* [*muxam sivappāxi*] Intr, 3; *nāṇu* [*nāṇi*] Intr, 3.

board (the bus, plane etc.) *ēru* [*ērī*] Intr, 3.

boast : to speak with exaggeration and pride, especially

about oneself or someone or something connected with oneself **tarperumaiyaṭi** [*tarperimaiyaṭi*] Intr, 6; **vīmpu peṣu** [*vīmbi pēṣi*] Intr, 3.

bob : to make a jerky motions with the head or body **tulḷiyāṭu** [*tulḷiyāṭi*] Intr, 3.

boil 1. to boil the liquid producing bubbles of gas that rise to the surface of the liquid **kāyccu** (< **kāy**, 2) [*kayccṭi*] Tr, 3. 2. to cook something in boiling water **poṅku** [*poṅṭi*] Tr, 3; **vēku** [*vēṭi*] Intr, 8.

bolt : to fasten with or as with a bolt or bolts **tālppālīṭu** [*tālppālīṭi*] Tr, 4a.

bomb : to curl bombs at or drop bombs upon, as from an air-plane **veṭikunṭāl tāḍku** [*veṭikunṭāl tāḍṭi*] Tr, 3.

bombard **paḷiyuraiyāl tāḍku** [*paḷiyuraiyāl tāḍṭi*] Tr, 3.

bond **onruṣēr** (< **onruṣēr**, 2) [*onruṣēr*] Tr, 6.

book : to register in a record **pativu sey** [*paḍivṭsey*] Tr, 1a.

boom : to make a deep, prolonged, resonant sound **munaḱu** [*munaxṭi*] Intr, 3.

boost 1. to raise or increase **matippai uyarttu** [*maḍippai uyartṭi*] Intr, 3. 2. to lift or raise by pushing from behind or below **mēlē ērru** [< **mēlē ēru**, 3) [*mēlē ērri*] Tr, 3.

boot **utai** [*uḍai*] Tr, 6.

border : to form a border or boundary to **ellaiyamai** (< **ellaiyamai**, 2) [*ellaiyamai*] Intr, 6; **varampiṭu** [*varambiṭi*] Intr, 4a.

bore : to pierce (a solid substance) with some rotary cutting instrument; to make a hole **tulaiyiṭu** [*tulaiyiṭi*] Tr, 4a.

born (be) **pira** [*pirā*] Intr, 7.

borrow

borrow *kaṭanvāṅku* [kaṭanvāṅgi] Tr, 3.

bosom *mārṇpōṭu aṇai* [mārṇpōṭi aṇai] Tr, 6.

botch : to spoil by poor work *aṇaikuraṇiyākap paḷutupār* [aṇai-xuraṇiyāxap paḷiḍiḅār] Tr, 6.

bottle *puṭṭiyil nirappu* (< *puṭṭiyil nirampu*, 3) [puṭṭiyil nirappi] Tr, 3.

bottom : to base *aṭippaṭaiyāḱku* (< *aṭippaṭaiyāku*, 3) [aṭippa-raiyāḱki] Tr, 3.

bounce *etirttaṭi* [eḍirttari] Tr, 6.

bound 1. to jump *kuti* [kuḍi] Intr, 6. 2. to bounce *pāy* [pāy] Intr, 2.

bouse *mīḱuṭṭiyāḱak kuṭi* [mixiḍiyāḱak kuṭi] Tr, 6.

bow 1. to bow as head *kuni* [kuni] Intr, 2; *talaivaṇaṅku* [talai-vaṇaṅgi] Intr, 3. 2. to bend *vaḷai* (< *vaḷai*, 2) [vaḷai] Tr, 6.

box 1. to put into a box *peṭṭiyil vai* [peṭṭiyil vai] Tr, 6. 2. to fight against (someone) in a boxing match *kuttuccaṇṭai ppōṭu* [kuttiḱcaṇṭaippōṭi] Intr, 4a.

boycott : to combine in abstaining from, or preventing dealings with (a person or organisation) as a means of coercion *samutāyattilīruntu vilakḱu sey* [samuḱāyattilīrindi vilakḱi sey] Tr, 1a.

brace : to fasten *iṇai* (< *iṇai*, 2) [iṇai] Tr, 6.

bracket *aṭaippuḱḱuriyitu* [aṭaippuḱḱuriyiri] Intr, 4a.

brag : to speak boastfully *tarperumai pēsu* [tarperiṁmai pēsi] Intr, 3.

braid (as hair) *pinnu* [pinni] Tr, 3.

brake *tatuttuniruttu* [tarittiniritti] Tr, 3.

branch 1. to divide, as into branches *kīlai viṭu* [kīlai viri] Intr, 4a. 2. to divide *piri* (> *piri*, 6) [piri] Intr, 2.

- brand** : to mark with a brand **kurittuviṭu** [kurittiviri] Tr, 4a.
- bray** : to pound or crush **norukku** (< **noruku**, 3) [norikkē] Tr, 3.
- break** (as stick) **oṭi** (< **oṭi**, 2) [ori] Tr, 6; **pīla** [pīla] Tr, 7.
- breathe** **mūccuvāṅku** [mūccivāṅgi] Intr, 3; **mūccu viṭu** [mūccē viṭi] Intr, 4a.
- breed** **inamperukku** (< **inamperuku**, 3) [inamperikkē] Tr, 3.
- brew** **kaḷ irakku** [kaḷ irakkē] Tr, 3.
- bribe** **kaikkūli koṭu** [kaikkūli koṭi] Intr, 6; **kalyūṭṭu koṭu** [kaiyūṭṭi koṭi] Intr, 6; **laṅcam koṭu** [laṅjam koṭi] Intr, 6.
- bridge** : to make a bridge or passage over **pālam kaṭṭu** [pālam kaṭṭi] Intr, 3.
- bridle** **kaṭivāḷam iṭu** [kaṭivāḷam iṭi] Intr, 4a.
- brief** **surukkikkāru** [surukkikkāri] Tr, 3.
- brighten** : **oliṭeru** [oliṭeri] Intr, 4b.
- bring** **koṇṭuvā** [koṇḍivā] Tr, 8.
- brisk** **surusuruppāku** (< **surusuruppāku**, 3) [surisurippākkē] Tr, 3.
- bristle** : to erect the bristles **silir** [silir] Tr, 6.
- broadcast** **oliparappu** [oliṭarappi] Tr, 3.
- brood** : to sit upon eggs to be hatched, as a bird **aṭaikāru** [aṭaixāri] Tr, 6; **kuṇcupori** [kuṇjiṭori] Intr, 6.
- broom** : to sweep **kūṭṭu** [kūṭṭi] Tr, 3; **perukku** [perikkē] Tr, 3.
- browse** 1. to graze **mēy** (< **mēy**, 2) [mēy] Tr, 6. 2. to look through **mēleluntavāriyākap paṭi** [mēlelindavāriyāxap paṭi] Tr, 6.
- bruise** : to injure by striking or pressing without breaking the skin **vaṭuppaṭuttu** [vaṭippariṭṭi] Tr, 3.

brush .

brush : *pūsu* [*pūsi*] Tr, 3; *vaṇṇam tīttu* [*vaṇṇam tītṭi*]
Intr, 3.

bubble : to form bubbles *kumīliyiṭu* [*kumīliyiṛi*] Intr, 4a;
poiṇku [*poiṅi*] Intr, 3.

buckle *koḷuvu* [*koḷivi*] Tr, 3; *māttu* [*māṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

bud *arumpu* [*arimbi*] Intr, 3; *mokku viṭu* [*mokki viṛi*]
Intr, 4a.

budge : to move slightly *nakarttu* (< *nakar*, 2) [*naxartṭi*]
Tr, 3.

buff *mottu* [*mottṭi*] Tr, 3.

bugle *kompu ūtu* [*kombi ūḍi*] Intr, 3.

build : to construct a building etc. *kaṭṭu* [*kaṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

bulge : to swell *puṭai* [*puṛai*] Intr, 6; *viṇku* [*viṅgi*] Intr, 3.

bulldoze : to coerce or intimidate, as with threats *accuṛutti*
aṭakka muyal [*accuṛitti aṭakka muyal*] Tr, 1c.

bump : to collide with *muttu* [*mutṭi*] Intr, 3; *mōtu* [*mōḍi*] Intr, 3.

bundle *mūṭṭaiyākak kaṭṭu* [*mūṭṭaiyāxakkaṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

bungle : to do clumsily and awkwardly *kūḷarupaṭi sey* [*kūḷariṣa-
ri sey*] Tr, 1a.

buoy : to keep afloat *mita* [*miḍa*] Intr, 7.

burden : to load heavily *sumattu* (< *suma*, 7) [*sumattṭi*] Tr, 3.

burl : to remove burls from wool or thread *sikkakarṛu* [*sikka-
xarṛi*] Tr, 3.

burn *eri* (< *eri*, 2) [*eri*] Tr, 6; *karukku* (< *karuku*, 3) [*karik-
ki*] Tr, 3; *suṭu* [*suṛi*] Tr, 4a.

burnish : to make smooth and bright *minukku* (< *minuṇku*, 3)
[*minikki*] Tr, 3.

burst : to break; break open *uṭai* (< *uṭai*, 2) [*uṛai*] Tr, 6; *takar*
(< *takar*, 2) [*taxar*] Tr, 6.

bury *putai* (< *putai*, 2) [puḍai] Tr, 6.

buss *murattuttanamāka muttamitu* [murattuttanamāxa mut-tamiri] Tr, 4a.

butcher *vettu* [vetṭi] Tr, 3.

butt *talaiyāl muttu* [talaiyāl mutṭi] Tr, 3.

button *pottānai māttu* [pottānai māṭṭi] Intr, 3.

buttress *aṇṭai koṭu* [aṇḍai koṭi] Tr, 6; *muttuk koṭu* [mutṭik koṭi] Tr, 6.

buy *vāṅku* [vāṅḡi] Tr, 3.

buzz : to make a humming sound *muralu* [murali] Intr, 1c.

by pass *pakkavalīyāka sel* [pakkavalīyāxa sel] Intr, 1c.

C

cable : to fasten with a cable *kampivaṭattināl kaṭtu* [kambi-vaṭattināl kaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

cackle *kokkari* [kokkari] Intr, 6.

cage *kūṇṭil aṭai* (< *kūṇṭil aṭai*, 2) [kūṇḍil aṭai] Tr, 6.

cajole : to persuade by flattery *pasappi iṇaṅka sey* [pasappi iṇaṅga sey] Tr, 1a.

calcimine : to wash or cover with calcimine *sunṇāmpāl tīrru* [sunṇāmbāl tīrri] Tr, 3.

calcine *puṭamitu* [puṭamiri] Tr, 4a.

calculate *kaṇi* [kaṇi] Tr, 6.

call 1. to invite to come *alai* [alai] Tr, 6. 2. to call someone's name *kūppitu* [kūppiri] Tr, 4a.

calm *amaitippaṭuttu* (< *amaitippaṭu*, 4a) [amaiṣipparittu] Tr, 3.

calumniate

calumniate : to make false and malicious statements about
ilittukkūru [ilittukkūri] Tr, 3.

calve : to give birth to a calf **kanru inu** [kanri inu] Intr, 5b.

camp **kūtāramati** [kūrāramati] Intr, 6.

canalize **kālvāy vettu** [kālvaṃy vetti] Intr, 3.

cancel : to eliminate **nīkku** (< **nūku**, 3) [nīkki] Tr, 3.

cane **pirampāl aṭi** [pirambāl aṭi] Tr, 6.

canker : to destroy slowly **uḷḷiruntu ari** [uḷḷirundi ari] . Tr, 6.

cannon/cannonade **pīraṅkiyāl tākku** [pīraṅkiyāl tākki] Tr, 3.

canopy **vitānam amai** (< **vitānam amai**, 2) [viṭānam amai]
 Intr, 6.

canvass : to solicit votes, sales, opinions etc., from (a district,
 group of people etc.) **piraccāram sey** [piraccāram sey]
 Tr, 1a.

cap **kullāy aṇi** [kullāy aṇi] Intr, 2.

capacitate : to make capable **takutipera sey** [taxiṭiṣerasey]
 Tr, 1a.

capitalize : to supply with capital **muṭaliṭu** [muṭaliṭi] Intr, 4a.

capsize : to overturn **kuṭaimari** (> **kuṭaimari**, 6) [kuṭaimari]
 Intr, 2.

captain : to lead or command as captain **talaimaitāṅki naṭattu**
 [talaimaiṭāṅgi naṭatti] Tr, 3.

captivate **kavar** [kavar] Tr, 2.

capture **kaipparru** [kaipparri] Tr, 3; **kavarntukoḷ** [kavarndixol]
 Tr, 1b.

carbonize **kariyākku** (< **kariyāku**, 3) [kariyākki] Tr, 3.

card : to dress (wool or the like) with card **sikkeṭu** [sikkeṭi]
 Tr, 6.

care **akkaraikoḷ** [akkaraixol] Intr, 1b; **kavalaipparu** [kavalaippari]

Intr, 4a.

caress **koñcu** [koñji] Tr, 3; **taṭavikkotu** [taṭavikkoti] Tr, 6.

caricature **nakaippukkuḷḷāku** (< **nakaippukkuḷḷāku**, 3) (**naxaip-pukkuḷḷākki**) Tr, 3.

carpet : to cover or furnish with or as with a carpet **kampalām viri** [kambalam viri] Intr, 6.

carry . 1. to transport **eṭuttuccel** [eṭitticcel] Tr, 1c; **ērrikkonṭu pō** [ērrikkonṭi pō] Tr, 8. 2. to bear the weight, burden etc., **suma** [suma] Tr, 7.

carve (a figure) **kottu** [kotti] Tr, 3; **setukku** [seṭiṭṭi] Tr, 3.

cash : to obtain cash for (a cheque, money order, etc.) **paṇamāka māṟu** (< **paṇamāka māṟu**, 3) [**paṇamāka māṟṟi**] Tr, 3.

cast : to form (an object) by pouring metal or plaster etc., in a fluid state into a mould and letting it harden **vārtteṭu** [vārtteṭi] Tr, 6.

castigate 1. to criticize **kaṇṭitturai** [kaṇṭitturai] Tr, 6.

2. to punish in order to **taṇṭi** [taṇṭi] Tr, 6.

castrate 1. to remove the ovaries of **malaṭāku** (< **mala-ṭāku**, 3) [**malaṭākki**] Tr, 3. 2. to remove the testicles **vitaiyaṭi** [viṭaiyaṭi] Tr, 6.

catapult **kavaṇ eri** [kavaṇ eri] Intr, 2.

catch **kaipparru** [kaipparri] Tr, 3; **piṭi** [piṭi] Tr, 6.

categorize **taram piri** [taram piri] Tr, 6; **vakaippatuttu** [vaxaip-pariṭṭi] Tr, 3.

catalogue **paṭṭiyal pōtu** [paṭṭiyal pōri] Tr, 4a.

catenate : to link together **totu** [tori] Tr, 6.

cater : to provide food, service etc. **uṇavu valaṇku** (uṇavi-valaṇṭi) Intr, 3.

caution

caution **eccarikkai sey** [eccarikkai sey] Tr, 1a.

cave : to hollow out **kuḷivāḱku** (< **kuḷivāku**, 3) [kuḷivāḱḱi]

Tr, 3; **paḷḷam pari** [paḷḷam pari] Tr, 6.

celebrate **koṇṭātu** [koṇḍāri] Tr, 3.

cement **siment pūsu** [simend pūsi] Intr, 3.

cense **naṟumpukai ūṭṭu** [naṟimbuxai ūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

censor **taṇikkai sey** [taṇikkai sey] Tr, 1a.

centralize **maiyaṭṭukkai koṇṭuvā** [maiyaṭṭikkai koṇḍivā] Tr, 8.

centre **maiyaṭṭil vai** [maiyaṭṭil vai] Tr, 6. **naṭuvil vai** [naṭivil vai] Tr, 6.

centuplicate **nūru maṭaṇkāḱku** (< **nūru maṭaṇkāku**, 3) [nūri maṭaṇḱḱi] Tr, 3.

cere **meḷuku pūsu** [meḷiḱi pūsi] Intr, 3.

certificate **sāṇṇaḷi** [sāṇṇaḷi] Intr, 6.

certify **uṟuṭiyaḷi** [uṟiḍiyaḷi] Intr, 6.

cess : to tax **variviti** [variviḍi] Intr, 6.

chafe : to make sore by rubbing **puṇpaṭuttu** [puṇpaṭiṭṭi] Tr, 3.

chaffer : to bargain **pēram pēsu** [pēram pēsi] Tr, 3.

chain 1. to fasten or secure with a chain **kaṭṭu** [kaṭṭi]

Tr, 3. 2. to handcuff **vilanḱiṭu** [vilanḱiri] Intr, 4a.

chair **talaimaitāṅku** [talaimaiḍāṅḱi] Intr, 3.

chalk 1. to mark with chalk **suṇṇakkōlāl eḷutu** [suṇṇakkōlāl eḷiḱi] Tr, 3. 2. to plan **tiṭṭamiṭu** [tiṭṭamiri] Tr, 4a.

challenge : to summon to a contest of skill, strength etc. **savāl viṭu** [savāl viṭi] Intr, 4a.

chamber : to put in a chamber **aṭaitṭuvai** [aṭaitṭivai] Tr, 6.

champ : to make vigorous chewing or biting movements with jaws and teeth **aṭukku** [aḱḱi] Tr, 3; **sappu** [sappi] Tr, 3.

chance : to happen or occur by chance **nikaḷ** [niḷaḷ] Intr, 2;
nēr [nēr] Intr, 2.

change **mārru** (< **māru**, 3) [mārrē] Tr, 3.

channel : to excavate as a channel **kālvāy vetṭu** [kālvāy
 vetṭi] Intr, 3.

chant 1. to sing to a chant or in the manner of a chant,
 especially in the church service **jepi** [jeḷi] Tr, 6; **maṇṭiri**
 [maṇḍiri] Tr, 6. 2. to sing **pātu** [pāṭē] Tr, 3.

chapter : to divide into or arrange in chapters **iyal vaku**
 [iyal vaxi] Tr, 6.

char : to burn or reduce to charcoal **kariyāḱḱu** (< **kariyāḱu**, 3)
 [kariyāḱḱē] Tr, 3; **tīy** (< **tīy**, 2) [tīy] Tr, 6.

character : to portray, describe **virittu** [virittāḱḱū] Tr, 3.

characterize **paṇpai viritturai** [paṇpai viritturai] Tr, 6.

charge 1. to hold liable for payment **kattāṇam viti** [kattāṇam
 viṭi] Intr, 6; 2. to load or burden **sumattu** [sumattē] Tr, 3.
 3. to accuse formally or explicitly; to attack **tāḱḱu** [tāḱḱē]
 Tr, 3. 4. to fill or furnish with **nirappu** (< **nirappu**, 3)
 [nirappē] Tr, 3.

charm : to delight or please greatly by beauty, attractiveness
 etc. **kavar** [kavar] Tr, 2; **maḱilvi** [maḱilvi] Tr, 6; **mayāḱḱu** (<
mayāḱu, 3) [mayāḱḱē] Tr, 3.

chase **turattu** [turattē] Tr, 3; **virattu** [virattē] Tr, 3.

chasten : to inflict suffering upon for purposes of moral
 improvement **taṇṭi** [taṇḍi] Tr, 6.

chat : to converse in a familiar or informal manner **aḷavaḷāvu**
 [aḷavaḷāvi] Intr, 3; **uraiyātu** [uraiyāṭē] Intr, 3.

chatter : to talk rapidly and to little purpose **kaṭakaṭavenap**
pēsu [kaṭakaṭavenap pēsi] Intr, 3; **vampala** [vambaḷa] Intr, 7.

chaw **kuṭappu** [kuṭappi] Tr, 3.

cheaper

cheaper *vilai kurai* (< *vilai kurai*, 2) [*vilai kurai*] Tr, 6;

malivādku (< *malivāku*, 3) [*malivādkē*] Tr, 3.

cheat : *ēmārru* (< *ēmāru*, 2) [*ēmārrē*] Tr, 3; *mōsam sey* [*mōsam sey*] Tr, 1a; *vañci* [*vañji*] Tr, 6.

check 1. to stop or arrest the motion of suddenly or forcibly *kattuppatuttu* [*kattipparittē*] Tr, 3. 2. to restrain. *tatu* [*taṭṭē*] Tr, 6.

cheer : to inspire with cheer *makilvi* [*maxilvi*] Tr, 6.

cherish *pēnu* [*pēñē*] Tr, 3; *pōrri vaḷar* [*pōrri vaḷar*] Tr, 6.

chew *mel* [*mel*] Tr, 1c.

chicane : to deceive *ēy* [*ēy*] Tr, 6.

chide : to scold; find fault *kaṭintukoḷ* [*kaṭindēkoḷ*] Tr, 1b.

chill : to make chilly *kaṭum kuḷirūṭṭu* [*kaṭim kuḷirūṭṭē*] Intr, 3.

chip : to hew or cut with an axe; chisel or the like *ari* [*ari*] Tr, 2; *sīvu* [*sīvi*] Tr, 3.

chirp : to make a short, sharp sound, as small birds *a k a v u* [*axavi*] Intr, 3; *kīccīṭu* [*kīccīṭē*] Intr, 4a; *kūvu* [*kūvi*] Intr, 3.

chisel : to cut or form with chisel *setukku* [*seṭikkē*] Tr, 3.

chock : to furnish with or secure by a chock or chocks *āppu vaittu irukku* [*āppē vaittē irikkē*] Tr, 3.

choke : to stop or hinder the breathing of, as by obstructing or squeezing the windpipe *mūccuttiṇara vai* [*mūccēttiṇara vai*] Tr, 6.

choose *tēmtēṭu* [*tēnderē*] Tr, 6.

chop (into pieces) *kottu* [*kottē*] Tr, 3.

christen : to give a name to at baptism *kīrittavappeyariṭu* [*kīrittavappeyariṭē*] Intr, 4.

chronicle : to record the events chronologically *varisaiyākap pativu sey* [*varisaiyāxap paṭivi sey*] Tr, 1a.

chronologize *kāla varisaippaṭuttu* [*kāla varisaipparittē*] Tr, 3.

chuck 1. to throw with a quick motion, usually a short distance

- otukkittallu** [oḍikkittallī] Tr, 3. 2. to toss **sunṭu** [sunḍi] Tr, 3.
- chuckle** 1. to laugh softly or to oneself **ekkaḷi** [ekkaḷi] Intr, 6. 2. to cluck, as a fowl **kokkari** [kokkari] Intr, 6.
- churn** **kaṭai** [kaṭai] Tr, 2.
- cincture** : to gird with cincture; encircle **surrīkkattū** [surrīkka-ṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- cipher** : to calculate numerically **kaṇakkīṭu** [kaṇakkīṭi] Tr, 4a.
- circle** : to surround **surrivalai** [surrivalai] Tr, 6.
- circuit** : to go or move in a circuit **surrīccel** [surrīccel] Tr, 1c.
- circularize** 1. to send **surrarikkai anuppu** [surrarikkai anṭṭṭi] Intr, 3. 2. to make circular **vaṭṭamāka sey** [vaṭṭamāka sey] Tr, 1a.
- circulate** : to pass from place to place, from person to person, etc. **surrukku anuppu** [surrīkkī anṭṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- circumambulate** : to walk or go, about or around **surrināṭa** [surrināṭa] Tr, 7.
- circumscribe** : to draw a line around **surri vaṭṭamiṭu** [surri vaṭṭamiṭi] Tr, 4a.
- circumstantiate** : to support with circumstances or particulars **vivarankaḷāl nilainiruttu** [vivarankaḷāl nilainirittī] Tr, 3.
- circumvent** : to surround or encompass, as by strategem; entrap **vaḷaittukkoḷ** [vaḷaittikkoḷ] Tr, 1b.
- cite** : to quote **eṭuttukkattākak kūru** [eṭittikkattākak kūri] Tr, 3
- civilize** **nākarikappaṭuttu** [nāxarixapparittī] Tr, 3.
- clack** : to talk rapidly and continually **ōyāmal pēsu** [ōyāmal pēsu] Intr, 3.
- claim** : to demand as a right or as due **urimai koṇṭāṭu** [urimai kondāṭi] Tr, 3.
- clam** **itukku** [irīkkī] Tr, 3; **parru** [parri] Tr, 3.

clamber

clamber : to climb, using both feet and hands; climb with effort or difficulty **torri ēru** [torri ēri] Intr, 3.

clamour : to make a clamour; raise an outcry **ārppari** [ārppari] Intr, 6.

clamp 1. to fasten with or fix in a clamp **irukap parru** [irixap parri] Tr, 3; **sērttumutukku** [sērttmurikkē] Tr, 3. 2. to walk or tread in a heavy or halting manner **nilam atira naṭa** [nilam aḍira nara] Intr, 7.

clap (the hands) **kaikoṭṭu** [kaixotṭi] Intr, 3; **kaitaṭṭu** [kaiḍaṭṭi] Intr, 3.

clarify **teḷivāḱku** (< **teḷivāḱu**, 3) [teḷivākkē] Tr, 3.

clash **muṭṭi mōtu** [muṭṭi mōti] Intr, 3.

clasp : to embrace **taḷuvu** [taḷivi] Tr, 3.

class : to classify **tarappaṭuttu** [tarappariṭṭi] Tr, 3; **vaku** [vaxi] Tr, 6.

classify **vakaippaṭuttu** (< **vakaippaṭu**, 4a) [vaxaippariṭṭi] Tr, 3.

clatter : to talk fast and noisely; chatter **pitarru** [piḍarri] Intr, 3.

claw **pirāṇṭu** [pirāṇṭi] Tr, 3; **nakattāl kīru** [naxattāl kīri] Tr, 3

clean **suttam sey** [suttam sey] Tr, 1a; **suttikari** [suttixari] Tr, 6; **tuppuravāḱku** (< **tuppuravāḱu**, 3) [tupp̄ravākkē] Tr, 3.

clear **teḷivāḱku** (< **teḷivāḱu**, 3) [teḷivākkē] Tr, 3.

cleave : to split or divide by or as by a cutting blow as the grain of wood **pīḷa** [pīḷa] Tr, 7; **pīlavuru** [pīlavuri] Intr, 4b.

clench : to grip **irukappiṭi** [irixappiri] Tr, 6.

climb **ēru** [ēri] Intr, 3.

cling **parru** [parri] Tr, 3.

clip 1. to grip or hold tightly **iṭukku** [iṭikkē] Tr, 3; 2. to cut **kattari** [kattari] Tr, 6; 3. to cut into pieces **tuṇṭupaṭuttu**

[*tunḍiḅarittē*] Tr, 3.

cloak *mūtu* [mūrē] Tr, 3.

clog : to hinder or obstruct with thick matter *t a t a ṇ k a l i t t u* [*taṇṅal iṭē*] Intr, 4a.

close 1. to shut *aṭai* (< *aṭai*, 2) [*aṭai*] Tr, 6. 2. to stop or obstruct (a gap, entrance) *mūtu* [mūrē] Tr, 3.

clot *urai* [*urai*] Intr, 2.

cloud : to become clouded in the sky *vānam kavi* [*vānam kavi*] Intr, 2.

clout 1. to strike with hand *kuṭṭu* [*kuṭṭi*] Tr, 3. 2. to patch with a piece of cloth *tuniyāl mūtu* [*tuniyāl mūrē*] Tr, 3.

cluster : to gather into a cluster or clusters *k o t t ā k a s e y* [*kottāxa sey*] Tr, 1a.

clutch *irukappiṭi* [*iṛiṅappiṭi*] Tr, 6.

clutter *kuppaiyāḱku* (< *kuppaiyāku*, 3) [*kuppaiyāḱḱē*] Tr, 3.

coach *payirciyaḷi* [*payirciyaḷi*] Intr, 6.

coagulate *iruku* [*iṛiṅi*] Intr, 3; *kaṭṭiyāku* (> *k a t t i y ā k k u*, 3) [*kaṭṭiyāḱi*] Intr, 3.

coal : to provide with coal *nilakkari iṭu* [*nilakkari iṭē*] Intr, 4a.

coalesce : to unite so as to form one community *o n ṛ u p a ṭ u* (> *onrupaṭuttu*, 3) [*onṛiḅarē*] Intr, 4a.

coarsen *sorasorappāḱku* (< *sorasorappāku*, 3) [*sorasorappāḱḱē*] Tr, 3.

coax : to influence by gentle persuasion, flattery etc. *nayantu pēsu* [*nayandē pēṣi*] Intr, 3.

code : to arrange in a code *toku* [*toṭi*] Tr, 6.

codify : to classify or arrange in a systematic collection

tokuttamai [*toṭittamai*] Tr, 6; *muraippaṭuttu* [*muraippaṭittē*] Tr, 3.

coerce

coerce : to compel force, intimidation, etc. **varpurutti** **tūṇṭu**
[varpuritti tūṇṭi] Tr, 3.

cognize **aṇṇuṇar** [aṇṇuṇar] Tr, 2.

cohere : to be united within a body by the action **poruntu**
(> **poruttu**, 3) [poriṇṇi] Intr, 3.

coil **surulāṅku** (< **surulāṅku**, 3) [surilāṅki] Tr, 3.

coincide : to correspond exactly **ottiru** [ottiri] Intr, 7.

collaborate : to work with another or others **iṇai** (> **iṇai**,
6) [iṇai] Intr, 2.

collapse : to fall or crumble suddenly **iṭi** (> **iṭi**, 6) [iṭi] Intr, 2.

collate : to compare (texts, statements, etc.) in order to
note points of agreement or disagreement **oppitṭup pār**
[oppitṭip pār] Tr, 6.

collect 1. to gather together **tiraṭṭu** (< **tiraṭ**, 1b) [tiraṭṭi]

Tr, 3. 2. to receive payment **vasūl sey** [vasūl sey] Tr, 1a.

collide **mōtu** [mōḍṭi] Intr, 3.

colligate : to bind together **totarpuppattuttu** [totarβṭpparittṭi] Tr, 3.

collocate : to arrange in proper order **olūṅkupattuttu** [olūṅgi-
β arittṭi] Tr, 3.

colour **vaṇṇam tittu** [vaṇṇam tittṭi] Intr, 3.

comb (hair) : **kōtu** [kōḍṭi] Tr, 3; **sīvu** [sivṭi] Tr, 3; **vāru** [vārṭi]
Tr, 3.

combat : to fight or contend against **etir** [eḍir] Tr, 6; **mallāṭu**
[mallārṭi] Intr, 3.

combine **oruṅkiṇai** (< **oruṅkiṇai**, 2) [oriṅgiṇai] Tr, 6.

come **vā** [vā] Intr, 8.

command **āṇai iṭu** [āṇai iṭi] Intr, 4a.

commemorate : to honour (the memory of by some observance
or celebration **ninaivu vilā koṇṭāṭu** [ninaivṭi vilā koṇḍārṭi] Intr, 3.

- commence **toṭaṅku** [toṭaṅgi] Tr, 3.
- comment **karutturai koṭu** [karitturai koṭi] Intr, 6.
- commercialize **viyāpāramāku** (> **viyāpāramākkai**, 3) [viyā-pāramāxi] Intr, 3.
- commiserate : to sympathize **parivukol** [parivērol] Intr, 1b.
- commit : to pledge or devote (oneself) to a position on an issue or question **īṭupaṭuttu** (< **īṭupaṭu**, 4a) [īṭiṭarittī] Tr, 3.
- commune **kūṭippēsu** [kūṭippēsi] Intr, 3.
- communicate : to make known **aṟivi** [aṟivi] Tr, 6.
- communize **potuvutaimaiyāku** (< **potuvuṭaimaiyāku**, 3) [poḍivūṭaimaiyākkai] Tr, 3.
- commute : to exchange for another or for something else **mārripperu** [mārripperē] Tr, 4b.
- compare **oppitu** [oppirē] Tr, 4a; **ottuppār** [ottippār] Tr, 6.
- compart **tani aṟaikalākap piri** [tani aṟaikalāxap piri] Tr, 6.
- compassionate **irakkam kātṭu** [irakkam kātṭi] Intr, 3.
- compel **kattāyappaṭuttu** [kattāyappaṭittī] Tr, 3; **palavantam sey** [palavandam sey] Tr, 1a; **palavantappaṭuttu** [palavandap-paṭittī] Tr, 3.
- compensate **īṭāku** (< **īṭāku**, 3) [īṭākkai] Tr, 3.
- compete **pōṭṭiyiṭu** [pōṭṭiyirē] Intr, 4a.
- compile **tolu** [toxi] Tr, 6.
- complain **pukār sey** [puxār sey] Tr, 1a; **muraiyiṭu** [muraiyirē] Tr, 4a.
- complete **muṭi** (< **muṭi**, 2) [muṭi] Tr, 6.
- complicate **sikkalāku** (< **sikkalāku**, 3) [sikkalākkai] Tr, 3.
- comply **isai** [isai] Intr, 2.
- compose 1. to compose letters for printing **accukkōr** [accikkōr] Tr, 6. 2. to compose as poems **kavitai punai** [kaviḍai punai]

compound

- Intr, 2; **kavitai elutu** [kaviḍai eḷiḍi] Intr, 3.
- compound **onṛāḱku** (<**onṛāku**, 3) [onṛāḱḱi] Tr, 3.
- comprehend **puri** [puri] Intr, 2.
- compress **nerukku** (<**neruṅku**, 3) [neriḱḱi] Tr, 3.
- comprise : to include or contain **uṭḱonṭiru** [uṭḱonḍiri] Tr, 7.
- compute : to calculate **kaṇi** [kaṇi] Tr, 6.
- concatenate : to unite together; write in a series of chain
toṭarāka inai (<**toṭarāka inai**, 2) [toṭarāḱa inai] Tr, 6.
- conceal : **maṛai** (<**maṛai**, 2) [maṛai] Tr, 6.
- concede : to acknowledge as true, or proper; admit **ēṛṛukkoḷ**
[ēṛṛiḱkoḷ] Tr, 1b.
- conceit : to exaggerate **punaintu karpi** [punainḱi karpi] Tr, 6.
- conceive 1. to form a notion or idea **uṇar** [uṇar] Tr, 2. 2. to become pregnant **karppam tari** [karppam tari] Intr, 6; **karuttari** [karittari] Intr, 6.
- concern : to be connected with **uriyatāyiru** [uriyaḍāyiri] Intr, 7.
- conciliate : to reconcile **onṛusēr** (<**onṛusēr**, 2) [onṛisēr] Tr, 6.
6; **santu seyvi** [sanḱi seyvi] Tr, 6.
- conclude 1. to determine **tīrmāni** [tīrmāni] Tr, 6. to bring to an end **muṭivu sey** [muṭivi sey] Tr, 1a. **muṭivukkuḱ konṭuvā** [muṭivukḱḱi konḱivā] Tr, 8; **muṭivuru** [muṭivuri] Intr, 4b.
- concur : to accord in opinion; agree **uṭanpaṭu** [uṭanpaṭi] Intr, 4a.
- condemn : to express strong disapproval **kaṇṭi** [kaṇḱi] Tr, 6.
- condense : to reduce the volume or extent of **surukku** (< **suruṅku**, 3) [suruḱḱi] Tr, 3.
- condescend **aruḷ** [ariḷ] Tr, 3.
- condole **iraṅkal terivi** [iraṅgal terivi] Intr, 6.
- conduce **ukantatāyiru** [uxandaḍāyiri] Intr, 7.
- conduct **naṭattu** [naṭatti] Tr, 3.

- confer** : to bestow upon as a gift **aḷi** [aḷi] Tr, 6.
- confess** : to declare one's fault **kurrattai oppukkoḷ** [kurrattai oppukkoḷ] Intr, 1b.
- confide** : to have full trust **nampikkai vai** [nambikkai vai] Intr, 6.
- confine** : to limit or restrict **kattuppaṭuttu** (< **kattuppaṭu**, 4a) [kattupparittī] Tr, 3; **varaiyaru** [varaiyari] Tr, 6.
- confirm** : **uruti sey** [urūḍisey] Tr, 1a.
- confiscate** : **parimutal sey** [parimuḍalsey] Tr, 1a.
- confront** : to stand or come in front of **etirppaṭu** [eḍirppari] Intr, 4a.
- confuse** **kuḷappu** (< **kuḷampu**, 3) [kuḷappi] Tr, 3.
- congratulate** **vālttu** [vāltti] Tr, 3.
- conjecture** **ūkam sey** [ūcam sey] Tr, 1a; **ūki** [ūxi] Tr, 6.
- conjoin** **oruṇṇinai** (< **oruṇṇinai**, 2) [oruṇṇinai] Tr, 6.
- conjugate** **vinai vikarpam sey** [vinai vixarpam sey] Tr, 1a.
- conjure** to effect by magic **jāla vittai sey** [jāla vittai sey] Intr, 1a.
- connect** **sēr** (< **sēr**, 2) [sēr] Tr, 6.
- conquer** **vel** [vel] Tr, 1c.
- consent** **oppuṭal aḷi** [oppūḍal aḷi] Intr, 6.
- consider** **eṇṇippār** [eṇṇippār] Tr, 6.
- consist** to be composed of **amaintiru** [amaindiri] Intr, 7.
- console** **tērru** [tērrī] Tr, 3.
- consolidate** : to bring together into a single whole **onrāḱku** (< **onrāku**, 3) [onrākki] Tr, 3.
- conspire** **kūṭi sati sey** [kūṇi saḍi sey] Tr, 1a.
- constellate** **kottāka sēr** (< **kottāka sēr**, 2) [kottāka sēr]. Tr, 6.
- consternate** : to terrify **kiliyūttu** [kiliyūtti] Intr, 3.

constipate

constipate : *malaccikkal unṭāku* (< *malaccikkal unṭākkū*, 3) [*malaccikkal unṭāxṭi*] Intr, 3.

constitute : to form *uruvākkū* (< *uruvāku*, 3) [*urivākkṭi*] Tr, 3.

constrain : to force, compel or oblige *varpuruttu* [*varpurittṭi*] Tr, 3.

constrict : to compress *neri* [*neri*] Tr, 6; *oṭukku* [*oṭikkṭi*] Tr, 3.

construct : to build *kaṭṭitam kaṭṭu* [*kaṭṭiram kaṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

consult : to seek advice or information from; ask guidance from *kalantu pēsu* [*kalandi pēsi*] Tr, 3.

consume : to use up *payanpaṭuttu* (< *payanpaṭu*, 4a) [*payanpaṭittṭi*] Tr, 3.

contain : *uṭkonṭiru* [*uṭkonḍiri*] Tr, 7.

contemplate *ālntu ninai* [*ālnḍi ninai*] Tr, 6.

confend : to struggle in opposition *pōṭṭiyiṭu* [*pōṭṭiyirṭi*] Intr, 4a.

contest : to struggle for victory or superiority *pōṭṭiyiṭu* [*pōṭṭiyirṭi*] Intr, 4a.

continue *toṭar* [*toṭar*] Tr, 2.

contract 1. to enter into an agreement *uṭanpaṭikkai sey* [*uṭanpaṭikkai sey*] Intr, 1a; 2. to shorten (a word, phrase etc.) by combining or omitting some of its elements *surukku* (< *suruṅku*, 3) [*surikkṭi*] Tr, 3.

contradict *muranpaṭu* [*muranpaṭi*] Intr, 4a.

contrast : to compare in order to show unlikeness or differences *vērupaṭuttikkāṭṭu* [*vēriṭaṭittikkāṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

contribute : to give (money, time, knowledge, assistance etc.) for charitable purposes *alī* [*alī*] Tr, 6; *koṭu* [*koṭi*] Tr, 6.

contrive : to plan with ingenuity **tiṭṭamiṭu** [tiṭṭamiri] Tr, 4a.

control **ataṭṭu** (< **ataṭṭu**, 3) [aṭṭe] Tr, 3.

convene (as meeting) **kūṭṭu** (< **kūṭu**, 3) [kūṭṭe] Tr, 3.

converse : to talk informally with others **uraiyāṭu** [uraiyāri]
Intr, 3.

convert 1. to change into a different form **urumārṇu** (< **urumā-**
ru, 3) [urimārṇi] Tr, 3; 2. to transform **mārṇu** (< **m ā r u** ,
3) [mārṇi] Tr, 3.

convey: to impart, as information **aṇivi** [aṇivi] Tr, 6; **teriyap-**
paṭuttu [teriyappaṭitti] Tr, 3.

convict : to prove or declare guilty of an offense especially
after a legal trial **kurram sāṭṭu** [kurram sāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

convince : to persuade by argument or proof **na m p a v a i**
[namba vai] Tr, 6.

convulse: to shake violently **tuṭṭuṭṭikka vai** [tuṭṭuṭṭikka vai]
Tr, 6.

cook **samai** [samai] Tr, 6; **samaiyal sey** [samaiyal sey] Tr, 1a.
1a.

cool : **kuṭṭircciyāku** (> **kuṭṭircciyāḍu**, 3) [kuṭṭircciyāḍi] Intr, 3;
kuṭṭircciyūṭṭu [kuṭṭircciyūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

cooperate : **ottuḷai** [ottuḷai] Intr, 6.

coordinate : to act in harmonious combination **iṇaintu seyar-**
paṭu (> **iṇaintu seyarpaṭuttu**) [iṇaindi seyarpaṭi] Intr, 4a.

copulate : to engage in sexual intercourse **puṇar** [puṇar]
Tr, 2.

copy 1. to make a copy of **paṭiyēṭu** [paṭiyēri] Tr, 6. 2.
to reproduce **pārtteluṭu** [pārtteluṭi] Tr, 3.

correct 1. to set or make right **sarippaṭuttu** [sarippaṭitti]

correspond

- Tr, 3. 2. to mark the papers in **tiruttu** [tirittē] Tr, 3.
correspond **toṭarpukoḷ** [toṭarβɛɪɔḷ] Intr, 1b.
corrode **karai** (> **karai**, 6) [karai] Intr, 2.
corrugate : to bend into folds **vaḷaittu neḷi** [vaḷaitti- neḷi] Tr, 6.
corrupt 1. to lower morally **kaṛaippaṭuttu** [kaṛaippaṛittē] Tr, 3. 2. to attract by giving bribe **laṅcam koṭuttu vasappa-
ṭuttu** [laṅjam koṭittē vasappaṛittē] Tr, 3.
cosset **sīrāṭṭi vaḷar** [sīrāṭṭi vaḷar] Tr, 6.
cough **irumu** [irimi] Intr, 3.
counsel to advice **parinturai nalku** [parindurai nalxi] Intr, 3.
count **eṇṇu** [eṇṇi] Tr, 3.
counter : to combat **etir** [eḍir] Tr, 6.
cover **mūtu** [mūrē] Tr, 3.
crab **piṭṭuniku** [piṭṭiṅgi] Tr, 3.
cradle **toṭṭilil iṭu** [toṭṭilil irē] Tr, 4a.
cram 1. to fill (something) by force with more than it can conveniently hold **tiṇi** [tiṇi] Tr, 6. 2. to study (a subject) hastily before examination **manappāṭam sey** [manappāṛam sey] Tr, 1a.
cramp : to fasten or hold with a cramp **muṛukku** [muṛṭkkē] Tr, 3.
crash **mōṭi uṭai** [mōḍi uṭai] Intr, 2; **viḷuntu noruṅku** [viḷindi noriṅgi] Intr, 3.
crawl **ūr** [ūr] Intr, 2.
craze : to become insane **paittiyamāku** (> **paittiyamāḱku**, 3) [paittiyamāxi] Intr, 3.
cream : to skim (milk) **āṭaiyeṭu** [āṭaiyerē] Intr, 6.
create **uruvāku** (< **uruvāku**, 3) [urivākkē] Tr, 3;

- credit** : to deposit a sum of money against one which a person may draw **kaṇakkil varavu vai** [kaṇakkil varav̥ vai] Tr, 6.
- creep** : to move with the body close to the ground **nakarntu sel** [naxarnd̥ sel] Intr, 1c.
- cremate** : to reduce (a dead body) to ashes by fire, especially as a funeral rite **eri** [eri] Tr, 6.
- crinkle** : to twist **muṇukku** [muṇikki] Tr, 3.
- cripple** **nonṭiyāṅku** (< **nonṭiyāṅku**, 3) [nonṭiyāṅki] Tr, 3.
- criticize** : to make judgements as to merits and faults **tīran-āyvu sey** [tīranāy̥v̥ sey] Tr, 1a.
- crop** **aṇuvaṭai sey** [aṇivaṇai sey] Tr, 1a.
- cross** **kaṭa** [kaṭa] Tr, 7.
- crow** (as crow) **karai** [karai] Intr, 2.
- crown** **muṭi sūṭṭu** [muṭi sūṭṭi] Intr, 3.
- crucify** **ṣiluvaiyil aṇaintu kolai sey** [ṣil̥v̥aiyil aṇaind̥ kolai sey] Tr, 1a.
- crumb** **noṇṇiku** (> **noṇṇiku**, 3) [noṇṇiki] Intr, 3.
- crumble** : to break **tunṭu tunṭukaḷāka noṇṇiku** (< **tunṭu tunṭukaḷāka noṇṇiku**, 3) [tunḍ̥i tunḍ̥iḷalāḷa noṇḍ̥iki] Tr, 3.
- crumple** : to press into irregular folds **maṭakki suruṭṭu** [maṭakki sur̥ṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- crush** 1. to pound **noṇṇiku** (< **noṇṇiku**, 3) [noṇḍ̥iki] Tr, 3; **poṭi** (< **poṭi**, 2) [poṭi] Tr, 6. 2. to squeeze **pili** [pili] Tr, 2.
- cry** 1. to weep, with or without sounds **alu** [ali] Intr, 1a. 2. to shout or yell **alaru** [alar̥i] Intr, 3. 3. to lament **kataru** [kaḍ̥ar̥i] Intr, 3.
- culminate** **uccattai aṭai** [uccattai aṇai] Intr, 2.
- cultivate** : to prepare land to raise crops **vivasāyam sey** [viva-sāyam sey] Intr, 1a.

cure

cure (as from diseases) *kuṇamāḱku* (< *kuṇamāku*, 3) [*kuṇamāḱkē*]

Tr, 3.

curse *sāpamiṭu* [*sāḱamiri*] Tr, 4a; *sapi* [*saḱi*] Tr, 6.

cut *vetṭu* [*vetṭē*] Tr, 3.

D

dab : to pat to tap gently, as with something soft or moist

metuvākat taṭṭu [*meḱivāxat taṭṭē*] Tr, 3.

dabble : to wet slightly in or with a liquid *alasū* [*alastē*] Tr, 3.

dally : to sport or play, especially amorously *aṇaitṭu makiṇṭāṭu*

[*aṇaitṭē maxiṇḱāṇē*] Tr, 3.

damage : injury or harm that impairs value or usefulness

alivunṭāḱku (< *alivunṭāku*, 3) [*alivunḱāḱkē*] Tr, 3; *sētam unṭā-*

ḱku (< *sētam unṭāku*, 3) [*sēḱam unḱāḱkē*] Tr, 3.

damn : to declare something to be bad, invalid or illegal

paḷi [*paḷi*] Tr, 6.

damp : to moisten *īramāḱku* (< *īramāku*, 3) [*īramāḱkē*] Tr, 3.

dance : to move one's feet, or body, or both rhythmically

to the accompaniment of music *āṭu* [*āṇē*] Intr, 3; *nāṭṭiyam*

āṭu [*nāṭṭiyam āṇē*] Intr, 3.

dandle : to move a baby, child lightly up and down, as on

one's knee or in one's arms *sirāṭṭu* [*sirāṭṭē*] Tr, 3.

dangle : to hang loosely, especially with a jerking or swaying

motion *ūsālāṭu* [*ūsālāṇē*] Intr, 3.

dare : to have the necessary courage or boldness to do some-

thing *tunī* [*tunī*] Intr, 2.

darken : to make dark or darker *iruttāḱku* (< *iruttāku*, 3) [*irūt-*

ṭākkē] Tr, 3; **irulāḍku** (<**irulāku**, 3) [irīlakkē] Tr, 3.

darn : to mend, especially by interweaving stitches **ilaiyiṭṭu seppaniṭu** [ilaiyiṭṭi seppanirē] Tr, 4a.

dart : to throw a dart with sudden thrust **vēl eri** [vēl eri] Intr, 2.

dash **mōtu** [mōḍē] Intr, 3.

date 1. to ascertain or fix the period **kālam kuṛi** [kālam kuṛi] Intr, 6. 2. to mark or furnish with a date **tēṭiyiṭu** [tēḍiyirē] Intr, 4a.

daub : to cover or coat with soft matter like mud or mortar on the walls etc. **pūsu** [pūsi] Intr, 6.

dawdle : to waste time by loitering **sōmpit tiri** [sōmbit tiri] Intr, 2.

dawn : to begin to grow light in the morning **polutupular** [polṭṭṭi pular] Intr, 2.

dazzle : to be overpowered by light **kāsu** [kāsi] Intr, 3.

deafen : to make deaf **seviṭupata mūlaṅku** [sevirēṣara mūlaṅgi] Intr, 3.

deal : to behave in a specified manner **naṭantū koḷ** [naṇandē koḷ] Intr, 1b.

debar : to exclude from a place or conditions **vilakku** (<**vilaku**, 3) [vilakki] Tr, 3.

debark : to disembark **karaiyil iṭaṅku** (>**karaiyil iṭakku**, 3) [karaiyil iṭaṅgi] Intr, 3.

debase : to reduce in quality or value; to lower in rank, dignity or significance **matippaḱ kuṛai** (<**matippu kuṛai**, 2) [maḍippaḱ kuṛai] Tr, 6.

debate : to engage in discussion or argumentation **vātāṭu** [vāḍā-rē] Intr, 3.

debit **parru elutu** [parri elṭṭi] Tr, 3.

debunk

debunk *pāsāṅkai ampalappaṭuttu* [pāsāṅgai ambalappaṭitti]

Intr, 3.

decamp *tiruṭuttanamāka ṭivitu* [tirittittanamāxa ṭiviri]

Intr, 4a.

decapitate *talaiyai vetṭu* [talaiyai vetṭi] Intr, 3.

decay to become decomposed; rot *aluku* [alixi] Intr, 3.

decease *ira* [ira] Intr, 7.

deceive *ēmārru* (<ēmāru, 3) [ēmārrī] Tr, 3.

decentralize : to distribute the administrative powers or functions of over a less concentrated area *panmukappaṭuttu* [panmuxappaṭitti] Tr, 3.

decide *tīrmāni* [tīrmāni] Tr, 6; *niccayi* [niccayi] Tr, 6; *nirṇayam sey* [nirṇayam sey] Tr, 1a; *nirṇayi* [nirṇayi] Tr, 6.

decipher : to make out the meaning of *kaṇṭupiti* [kaṇṭṭiṭiri] Tr, 6.

deck : to clothe or attire the person in something ornamental or decorative *oppanai sey* [oppanai sey] Intr, 1a.

declaim : to speak against something *tākkippēsu* [tākkippēsi] Tr, 3.

declare : to make known clearly in explicit or formal terms *paraisārru* [paraisārrī] Tr, 3; *aṛivi* [aṛivi] Tr, 6.

decline 1. to follow a downward course or path *sari* [sari] Intr, 2. 2. to deny consent to do *maru* [maṛi] Tr, 6.

decompose : to rot *aluku* [alixi] Intr, 3.

decontrol *kattuppāṭṭai akarru* (<kattuppāṭu akal, 1c) [kattuppāṭṭai axarri] Tr, 3.

decorate *alaṅkāram sey* [alaṅgāram sey] Tr, 1a.

decrease *kurai* (>kurai, 6) [kurai] Intr, 2.

decree : to ordain or decide by decree *tīrppaḷi* [tīrppaḷi]

Intr, 6.

decry *ikaḷnturai* [iḷaḷndurai] Tr, 6; *kuṛaikūru* [kuṛaixūri] Tr, 3.

dedicate : to get apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose *arppaṇi* [arppaṇi] Tr, 6.

deduce : to derive as a conclusion from something known or assumed *uyttuṇar* [uyttuṇar] Tr, 2.

deduct *kaḷi* (<*kaḷi*, 2) [kaḷi] Tr, 6; *tallupaṭṭi sey* [taḷḷuṣaṭṭi sey] Tr, 1a.

deem : to hold as an opinion; think; regard *maṭṭi* [maṭṭi] Tr, 6.

deepen *ālamāku* (<*ālamāku*, 3) [ālamākkē] Tr, 3.

deface *urukkeṭu* (<*urukkeṭu*, 4a) [urūkkeṭi] Tr, 6.

defalcate *paṇattaik kaiyāṭal sey* [paṇattaik kaiyāṭal sey] Intr, 1a.

defame *peyaraik keṭu* (<*peyar keṭu*, 4a) [peyaraik keṭi] Tr, 6.

defeat *tōrkaṭi* [tōrkaṭi] Tr, 6.

defeature *urukkulai* (>*urukkulai*, 6) [urūkkulai] Intr, 2.

defecate : to clear of dregs, impurities etc. *māsu nīku* (<*māsu nīku*, 3) [māsi nīkkē] Tr, 3.

defend : oneself against attack *eṭir* [eṭir] Tr, 6.

defer 1. to put off (action, consideration, etc.) to a future time *ottippōṭu* [ottippōṭi] Tr, 4a; *tallivai* [tallivai] Tr, 6 2. to yield in judgement or opinion *viṭṭukkoṭu* [viṭṭikkōṭi] Tr, 6.

define *vilakku* [vilakki] Tr, 3.

deflagrate : to burn suddenly *erittupposukku* [erittipposikkē] Tr, 3.

defy : to challenge the power of *araikūval viṭu* [araixūval viṭi] Intr, 4a.

degenerate : to decline in physical, mental and moral qualities *sīrkeṭu* (>*sīrkeṭu*, 6) [sīrxēṭi] Intr, 4a.

degrade

degrade : to reduce to a lower rank **tarattaik kurai** (< **t a r a m kurai**, 2) [**tarattaik kurai**] Tr, 6.

dehydrate : to deprive of water or the elements of water **nīrai akarru** (< **nīr akal**, 1c) [**nīrai axarrē**] Tr, 3.

deify **teyvamādku** (< **teyvamāku**, 3) [**teyvamākkē**] Tr, 3.

demit : to resign a job **patavi vilaku** [**patavi vilaxē**] Intr, 3..

deny : to state that (something declared to be true) is not ture; to refuse to agree or accede **maru** [**marē**] Tr, 6.

deposit : to place **vai** [**vai**] Tr, 6.

derange : to disarrange **sīrkēṭādku** (< **sīrkēṭāku**, 3) [**sīrxēṭākkē**] Tr, 3.

descend 1. to move or pass from a higher order to a lower place **iraṅku** (> **irakku**, 3) [**iraṅgi**] Intr, 3.2. to slope downward **sari** (> **sari**, 6) [**sari**] Intr, 2.

desert : to leave a person **viṭṭu nīṅku** [**viṭṭi nīṅgi**] Tr, 3.

deserve : to be worthy of **takutiyurriru** [**taxēḍiyurrirē**] Intr, 7.

design : to plan **tittamiṭu** [**tittamirē**] Tr, 4a.

designate : to name **peyaritū** [**peyarirē**] Intr, 4a.

desire **āsaippaṭu** [**āsaipparē**] Tr, 4a; **virumpu** [**virimbē**] Tr, 3.

desist : to cease, as from some action **vilakiyiru** [**vilakiyirē**] Intr, 7.

despair : to give up hope of **nampikkaiyīla** [**nambikkaiyīlā**] Intr, 7.

despise : to regard with contempt or disdain **ilivākak karutu** [**ilivāxak karēḍē**] Tr, 3.

despond : to be depressed by loss of hope or courage **nampikkai yīla** [**nambikkaiyīlā**] Tr, 7.

destroy **alī** (< **alī**, 2) [**alī**] Tr, 6.

destruct **alī** (< **alī**, 2) [**alī**] Tr, 6.

- detail** **viparamākak kuṛippitu** [viṣaramāxak kuṛippiṛi] Tr, 4a.
- detain** 1. to keep in custody **kāvalil vai** [kāvalil vai] Tr, 6.
2. to keep from proceeding **niruttivai** [nirittivai] Tr, 6.
- detect** : to discover or catch (a person) in the performance or act **kaṇṭupiti** [kaṇḍiṣiri] Tr, 6.
- deteriorate** : to become worse **mōsamāku** (> **mōsamākku**, 3) [mōsamāxi] Intr, 3.
- determine** 1. to conclude or ascertain, as after reasoning or observation **tīrmāni** [tīrmāni] Tr, 6; 2. to fix or decide casually **mutivusey** [murivisey] Tr, 1a.
- detest** : to hate **veru** [ver̥i] Tr, 6.
- devastate** : to lay waste **pālāku** (< **pālāku**, 3) [pālākk̥i] Tr, 3.
- develop** : **vaḷar** (< **vaḷar**, 2) [vaḷar] Tr, 6.
- deviate** : to deviate from accepted norm **mārupaṭu** (> **m ā r u - paṭuttu**, 3) [māriṣari] Intr, 4a.
- devise** **amai** (< **amai**, 2) [amai] Tr, 6.
- devote** **īṭupaṭu** (> **īṭupaṭuttu**, 3) [īriṣari] Intr, 4a.
- diabalyze** **pēyāku** (< **pēyāku**, 3) [pēyākk̥i] Tr, 3.
- diagnose** : to determine the identity of (an illness) by a medical examination **nōyaik kaṇṭupiti** [nōyaik kaṇḍiṣiri]
- dice** : to play at dice **pakaṭai vaittu āṭu** [paxarai vaittiāri] Intr, 3.
- dictate** : to command with authority **kaṭṭalaiyitu** [kaṭṭalaiyiri] Intr, 4a.
- die** **ira** [ira] Intr, 7; **sā** [sā] Intr, 8.
- differ** : **mārupaṭu** (> **mārupaṭuttu**, 3) [māriṣari] Intr, 4a.
vērupaṭu (> **vērupaṭuttu**, 3) [vēriṣari] Intr, 4a.
- diffuse** **parappu** [parappi] Tr, 3.
- dig** **akal** [axal] Tr, 2; **tōṇṭu** [tōṇḍi] Tr, 3.

digest

digest 1. to digest food **seri** [seri] Intr, 6. **2.** to promote the digestion of food **serimānam sey** [serimānam sey] Tr, 1a; **jīraṇi** [jīraṇi] Tr, 6.

dignify **maṭṭipukkoṭu** [maṭṭipukkoṭi] Intr, 6.

dilate : to make wider or larger **virivāḍḍu** (< **virivāḍu**, 3) [virivāḍḍi] Tr, 3.

dilute : to make thinner or weaker by the addition of water **nīr perukku** (< **nīr perukku**, 3) [nīr perukki] Tr, 3.

dim **maṅkalāḍḍu** (< **maṅkalāḍu**, 3) [maṅkalāḍḍi] Tr, 3.

diminish : to lessen; reduce **kurai** (> **kurai**, 6) [kurai] Intr, 2.

dine : to take any meal **sāppitu** [sāppiri] Tr, 4a.

dint : to make a dent in **vaṭuppaṭuttu** (< **vaṭuppaṭu**, 4a) [vaṭupparitti] Tr, 3.

dip : to plunge (something as a cloth or a sponge) temporarily into a liquid, so as to moisten it, dye it, or; cause it to take up some of the liquid **tōy** [tōy] Tr, 6.

direct : to guide by advice, helpful information, instruction etc. **vaṭuppaṭuttu** [vaṭupparitti] Tr, 3.

dirt **aḷikkāḍḍu** (< **aḷikkāḍu**, 3) [aḷikkāḍḍi] Tr, 3.

disable **muṭamāḍḍu** (< **muṭamāḍu**, 3) [muṭamāḍḍi] Tr, 3.

disagree : to differ in opinion **karuttu mārupaṭu** [karutti mārupaṭi] Intr, 4a.

disallow : to reject **taḷḷivitu** [taḷḷiviri] Tr, 4a.

disappear : to cease to be seen **maṇaintupō** [maṇaindiṭṭō] Intr, 8.

disappoint : to fail to fulfill the expectations of wishes of **ēmāravai** [ēmāra vai] Tr, 6.

disburse : to pay out money **paṇam koṭu** [paṇam koṭi] Intr, 6.

discard **vittuvitu** [vittiviri] Tr, 4a.

discern : to distinguish mentally; recognise as distinct or

different **vērupātu ari** [vēriṣārī ari] Intr, 2.

discharge 1. to execute (a duty) **kaṭamaiyārru** [kaṭamaiyārrī] Intr, 3. 2. to pour forth; emit **veliyērru** (< **veliyēru**, 3) [veliyērrī] Tr, 3.

disclaim : to deny interest in or connection with **kaivītu** [kaivirī] Tr, 4a.

disconnect : to sever the connection of or between **tunṭi** [tunḍi] Tr, 6.

discontinue : to put an end to; stop **niruttivītu** [nirittivirī] Tr, 4a.

discord : to disagree **vērupātu** [vēriṣārī] Intr, 4a.

discount : to deduct (an amount) from a bill, charge etc. **taḷḷupaṭi sey** [taḷḷiṣārī sey] Tr, 1a.

discourage : to deprive of courage, hope or confidence **nampik-kaiyiḷakka sey** [nambikkaiyiḷakka sey] Tr, 1a.

discourse : to converse **uraiyātu** [uraiyārī] Intr, 3.

discover **kaṇṭupīti** [kaṇḍiṣirī] Tr, 6.

discriminate : to differentiate **vērupatuttu** (< **v ē r u p a t u** , 4a) [vēriṣārīttī] Tr, 3.

discuss : to talk over **kalantālōsi** [kalandālōsi] Tr, 6.

disengage : to release from attachment or connection **toṭarpai viṭuvi** [toṭarbai virīvi] Tr, 6.

disguise : to change the appearance so as to conceal identity or mislead **māruvētam pōtu** [mārivēram pōrī] Intr, 4a.

disgust : to cause nausea or loathing in **veruppu unṭakku** (< **veru-ppu unṭaku**, 3) [verippi unḍakki] Tr, 3.

dishearten : to depress the hope, courage or spirits of **sōrvūṭtu** [sōrvūṭṭī] Intr, 3.

dishonour **avamati** [avamaḍi] Tr, 6.

disintegrate

disintegrate *orrumaiyaik kulai* (< *orrumai kulai*, 2) [*orrumaiyaik kulai*] Tr, 6.

dislike *veru* [*veri*] Tr, 6.

dislocate *iṭampeyar* (< *iṭampeyar*, 2) [*iṭampeyar*] Tr, 6.

dismantle : to deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipment etc. *piri* (< *piri*, 2) [*piri*] Tr, 6.

dismay : to surprise in such a manner as to perturb or disillusion *kiliyūttu* [*kiliyūtti*] Intr, 3.

dismiss : to discharge as from office or service *nūdu* (< *nūnu*, 3) [*nūkki*] Tr, 3.

disobey : to refuse to obey *kīlappaṭiya maru* [*kīlppaṭiya maru*] Intr, 6.

disorder *sīrkulai* (< *sīrkulai*, 2) [*sīrxulai*] Tr, 6.

disorganize *tārumārādu* (< *tārumārāku*, 3) [*tārumārākki*] Tr, 3.

disown *kaiviṭu* [*kaiviri*] Tr, 4a.

dispense : to distribute *paṅkiṭṭukkoṭu* [*paṅgiṭṭikkorē*] Tr, 6.

disperse *kalai* (< *kalai*, 2) [*kalai*] Tr, 6.

display : to exhibit *kāṭcikku vai* [*kāṭcikki vai*] Tr, 6.

displease *veruppūttu* [*verippūtti*] Intr, 3.

dispose 1. to sell *vil* [*vil*] Tr, 5d. 2. to put in a particular or the proper order or arrangement *olūṅkapaṭuttu* [*olūṅgiṭṭaṭti*] Tr, 3.

dispute : to engage in argument; debate *vātāṭu* [*vāṭāṭi*] Intr, 3.

disregard *purakkani* [*purakkani*] Tr, 6.

disrupt : to destroy the normal continuance *toṭarpaik keṭu* (< *toṭarpu keṭu*, 4a) [*tōṭarṭaik keṭi*] Tr, 6.

dissect : to cut apart (an animal body, plant, etc.) to examine the structure, relation of parts or the like *kūrupaṭuttu* (< *kūru-*

- paṭu, 4a** [**kūṛiṣaritti**] Tr, 3.
- disseminate **parappu** [**parappē**] Tr, 3.
- dissent : to differ in sentiment or opinion; disagree **karuttu vērupaṭu** [**karitti vēṛiṣarē**] Intr, 4a.
- dissimulate : to disguise or conceal under false appearance **pāsāṅku sey** [**pāsāṅgi sey**] Intr, 1a.
- dissociate **pirintupō** [**pirinṭupō**] Tr, 8.
- dissolve **karai** (> **karai, 6**) [**karai**] Intr, 2.
- distend : to expand by stretching **nīṭṭu** (< **nī, 1b**) [**nīṭṭē**] Tr, 3.
- distil **vaṭi** (< **vaṭi, 2**) [**vaṭi**] Tr, 6.
- distort : to give false meaning **tirittuk kūru** [**tirittuk kūṛi**] Tr, 3.
- distract **kavanattait tiruppu** (< **kavanam tirumpu, 3**) [**kavanattait tirippē**] Tr, 3.
- distribute **pakirntukōṭu** [**pakirntukōṭi**] Tr, 6.
- distrust **avanampikkaikōl** [**avanambikkaikōl**] Intr, 1b.
- disturb **tollaiṅkōṭu** [**tollaiṅkōṭi**] Intr, 6.
- ditch : to dig a ditch or ditches in or around **paḷḷam tōṇṭu** [**paḷḷam tōṇṭē**] Intr, 3.
- dither : to tremble **naṭuṅku** [**naṭuṅgi**] Intr, 3.
- dive : to plunge, especially head first, as into water **mukkuḷi** [**mukkuḷi**] Intr, 6.
- diverge : to move in different directions from a common point **vilakiccel** [**vilakiccel**] Intr, 1c.
- diversify : to give variety or diversity to **palavakaippaṭuttu** (< **palavakaippaṭu, 4a**) [**palavakaippaṭitti**] Tr, 3.
- divert **tisaimārru** (< **tisaimāru, 3**) [**tisaimārrē**] Tr, 3.
- divest 1. to strip of clothing **uri** [**uri**] Tr, 2. 2. to strip of ornament **kalarru** (< **kalal, 1c**) [**kalarrē**] Tr, 3.
- divide **piri** (< **piri, 2**) [**piri**] Tr, 6.

divinize

divinize **teyvamāka enṇu** [teyvamāxa enṇi] Tr, 3.

divorce **vivākarattu sey** [vivāxaratti sey] Tr, 1a.

divulge : to disclose or reveal (something private, secret or previously unknown) **veliyitu** [veliyiri] Tr, 4a.

do **sey** [sey] Tr, 1a.

dogmatize **varpuruttikkūru** [varpurittikkūri] Tr, 3.

domesticate : to tame **vasappaṭuttu** (< **vasappaṭu**, 4a) [vasappaṭitti] Tr, 3.

dominate : to rule over; govern; control **ātikkam seluttu** [āḍikkam selitti] Intr, 3.

domineer : to tyrannize **vīrāppuk kātṭu** [vīrāppik kātṭi] Intr, 3.

donate **nankotaṭaiyaṭi** [nankotaṭaiyaṭi] Tr, 6.

dot **pulliyitu** [pulliyiri] Intr, 4a.

dote : to bestow excessive love or fondness regularly **sellam koṭu** [sellam koṭi] Intr, 6.

double **irumaṭaṇkāḱḱu** (< **irumaṭaṇkāḱu**, 3) [irumaṭaṇgākkē] Tr, 3.

doubt : **santēkappaṭu** [sandēxappaṭi] Tr, 4a.

drag : to draw with force **piṭittu ilu** [piṭitti ilu] Tr, 6.

drain (as water) **vaṭikaṭṭu** [vaṭixaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

drape : to cover with cloth **tuṇiyāl pōrttu** [tuṇiyāl pōrtti] Tr, 3.

draw 1. to draw as water from a well **irai** [irai] Tr, 6. 2. to draw a picture **tīṭṭu** [tīṭṭi] Tr, 3; **varai** [varai] Tr, 2.

dream **kanavu kāṇ** [kanavi kāṇ] Intr, 5a.

dress : **aṇi** [aṇi] Tr, 2; **uṭu** [uṭi] Tr, 6; **uṭuttu** [uṭitti] Tr, 3.

drill : to pierce or bore a hole in (something) **tuḷai** [tuḷai] Intr, 6.

drink **aruntu** [arindi] Tr, 3; **kuṭi** [kuṭi] Tr, 6.

drip : to let drops fall **soṭṭu** [soṭṭi] Intr, 3.

- drive** 1. to drive a vehicle **ōṭṭu** [ōṭṭi] Tr, 3; 2. to send; expel; chase **turattu** [turatti] Tr, 3; **virattu** [viratti] Tr, 3.
- drizzle** : to rain gently and steadily in fine drops **tūru** [tūr+] Intr, 3.
- drop** : to fall in globules or small portions, as water or liquid **soṭṭu** [soṭṭi] Intr, 3.
- drown** : to be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid **mūḷku** [mūḷxi] Intr, 3; **mūḷkaṭi** [mūḷxari] Tr, 3.
- drowse** : to be sleepy or half asleep **tūṅki vīḷu** [tūṅgi vīḷi] Intr, 2. **tūṅgi valī** [tūṅgi valī] Intr, 2.
- drub** : to beat with a stick or the like; cudgel; flag; thrash **naiyappuṭai** [naiyappuṭai] Tr, 6.
- drum** : to beat a drum rhythmically **murasu mūḷakku** (< **murasu mūḷaṅku**, 3) [murasu mūḷakki] Tr, 3.
- dry** **kāy** [kāy] Intr, 2.
- duck** : to plunge the whole body or the head momentarily under water **nīril mūḷki eḷu** [nīril mūḷxi eḷi] Intr, 2.
- dulicify** **inimaiyāḷku** (< **inimaiyāku**, 3) [inimaiyākki] Tr, 3.
- dumb** **ūmaiyaḷku** (< **ūmaiyaḷu**, 3) [ūmaiyākki] Tr, 3.
- dumb found** : to make speechless with amazement; astonish **ūmaiyaḷku** (< **ūmaiyaḷu**, 3) [ūmaiyākki] Tr, 3.
- dump** : to empty out, as from a container by tilting or overturning **koṭṭu** [koṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- dupe** : to deceive **mōsam sey** [mōsam sey] Tr, 1a.
- duplicate** 1. to make a copy of (something) **paṭiyēṭu** [paṭiyēṭi] Tr, 6. 2. to make twice as great, as by multiplying **iraṭṭippāḷku** (< **iraṭṭippāku**, 3) [iraṭṭippākki] Tr, 3.
- dust** : to wipe the dust from **tūsi tuṭai** [tūsi tuṭai] Tr, 6.
- dwarf** : to prevent the due development of **vaḷarcciyait taṭu**

dwel1

[vaḷarcciyait taṛi] Intr, 6.

dwel : to live or stay as a permanent resident; reside **taṅku**

[taṅgē] Intr, 3; **kuṭiyiru** [kuṛiyirē] Intr, 7; **vasi** [vasi] Intr, 6.

dye : to colour **vaṇṇam tītṭu** [vaṇṇam tītṭē] Intr, 3; **sāyam pūsu**

[sāyam pūstē] Intr, 3.

dynamite : to blow up, shatter or destroy with dynamite

veṭi koṇṭu takartteri [veṛi koṇḍi taxartteri] Tr., 2.

E

earn : to gain or get in return for one's labour or service

ītṭu [ītṭē] Tr, 3; **sampāti** [sambāḍi] Tr, 6.

ease : to free from anxiety or care **amaitu aḷi** [amaiḍi aḷi]

Intr, 6.

eat **uṇ** [uṇ] Tr, 5a; **sāppītu** [sāppirē] Tr, 4a; **tin** [tin] Tr, 5b.

echo **etirolī** [eḍirolī] Intr, 6.

economize **sikkanamāyiru** [sikkanamāyirē] Intr, 7; **selavaik**

kurai (< **selavu kurai**, 2) [selavaik kurai] Tr, 6.

edify : to instruct **upatēsi** [uḇāḍēsi] Tr, 6.

edit : to supervise or direct the preparation of (a newspaper,

magazine, book etc.) **paṭippi** [paḍippi] Tr, 6.

educate 1. to develop the faculties and powers of (a person)

by instruction **aṛivupukaṭṭu** [aṛivḇuxaṭṭē] Tr, 3. 2. to give

education **kalviyaḷi** [kalviyaḷi] Tr, 6; **paṭippi** [paṛippi] Tr, 6.

effloresce : to burst into bloom; blossom **pūttukkuluriku**

[pūttikkulirigē] Intr, 3.

effuse : to pour out **ūrru** [ūrrē] Tr, 3.

ejagulate : to eject suddenly and swiftly; discharge **veḷippaṭu**
(> **veḷippaṭuttu**, 3) [veḷippari] Tr, 4a.

elaborate **viḷakkamākak kūru** [viḷakkamāxak kūri] Intr, 3.

elect : to select by vote as for an office **tēmtēṭu** [tēmdēṭi]
Tr, 6.

electioneer : to work for the success of a candidate, party,
ticket, etc. in an election **tērtalil iṭupaṭu** (> **tērtalil iṭupa-**
ṭuttu, 3) [tērṭalil iṭiṣari] Intr, 4a.

elegize : to compose an elegy **kaiyaṛunilaiyāka eḷutu** [kaiyaṛi-
nilaiyāka eḷiṭṭi] Tr, 3.

elevate : to raise to a high place or position; lift up **ērru**
(< **ēru**, 3) [ērrī] Tr, 3; **uyarttu** (< **uyar**, 2) [uyartti] Tr, 3.

eliminate : to remove or get rid of, especially as being
incorrect; offensive, or in some other way undesirable
nīkku (< **nīnku**, 3) [nīkki] Tr, 3.

elongate : to increase in length **nīlu** (> **nīṭtu**, 3) [nīḷi] Intr, 1b.

elope : to run off secretly to be married, usually without
the consent or knowledge of one's parents; to run away
with a lover **ōṭippō** [ōṭippō] Intr, 8.

elucidate : to make lucid or clear; explain **teḷivādku** [teḷivākki]
Tr, 3; **mērkōḷ kāṭṭi viḷakku** [mērkōḷ kāṭṭi viḷakki] Tr, 3.

elude : escape **tappittukkoḷ** [tappittikkoḷ] Intr, 1b.

emaciate **meliya sey** [meliya sey] Tr, 1a.

emanate 1. to originate **tōnru** [tōnri] Intr, 3. 2. to flow
out **veḷippaṭu** (> **veḷippaṭuttu**, 3) [veḷippari] Intr, 4a.

emancipate : to free from bondage **siṛaiyiliruntu viṭutalai**
sey [siṛaiyilirindē viṭṭalai sey] Tr, 1a.

emasculate : to castrate **malatādku** (< **malatāku**, 3) [malaṛākki]
Tr, 3.

embank

embank : to protect with bank **varampu kaṭṭu** [**varambi kaṭṭi**] Intr, 3.

embark : to board a ship, as for a voyage **kappalēru** (> **kappa-lēru**, 3) [**kappalēri**] Intr, 3.

embarrass : to cause confusion and shame to **kuḷappamūṭṭu** [**kuḷappamūṭṭi**] Intr, 3.

embed **pattittu vai** [**paḍitti vai**] Tr, 6.

embellish : to beautify **alakkuppaṭuttu** [**alaxippaṭṭi**] Tr, 3.

embitter **kasappūṭṭu** [**kasappūṭṭi**] Intr, 3.

emblemate **sinnamāyiru** [**sinnamāyiri**] Intr, 7.

embrace **aṇai** [**aṇai**] Tr, 6; **taluvu** [**talivē**] Tr, 3.

embrangle : to entangle **sikka vai** [**sikka vai**] Tr, 6.

embroider : to decorate with ornamental work **pinṇalvēlai sey** [**pinṇalvēlai sey**] Intr, 1a.

emerge **veḷippaṭu** (> **veḷippaṭuttu**, 3) [**veḷippaṭi**] Intr, 4a.

emigrate **piranāṭṭil kuṭiyērru** (> **piranāṭṭil kuṭiyēru**, 3) [**piranāṭṭil kuṭiyērrē**] Tr, 3.

emit **veḷippaṭuttu** (< **veḷippaṭu**, 4a) [**veḷippaṭṭi**] Tr, 3.

emphasize **varpuruttu** [**varpurṭṭi**] Tr, 3.

employ : to provide employment for **vēlaikoṭu** [**vēlaixorē**] Intr, 6.

empoison : to poison **nañciṭu** [**nañjiṭi**] Intr, 4a.

empower : to give power or authority to **atikāram aḷi** [**aḷixāram aḷi**] Intr, 6.

empty **verumaiyāḱku** (< **verumaiyāku**, 3) [**verimaiyāḱḱi**] Tr, 3.

enable **atikāram koṭu** [**aḷixāram koṭi**] Intr, 6.

enact 1. to make into an act or statue **āṇai piṇappi** [**āṇai piṇappi**] Intr, 6; 2. to act the part of **nāṭakam naṭattu** [**nāṭaxam naṭatti**] Intr, 3.

encage : to confine in or as in a cage **kūṇṭil atai** [kūṇḍil arai] Tr, 6.

encase **urāiyilītu** [uṛāiyilīri] Tr, 4a.

encash **paṇamāka mārru** (< **panamāka māru**, 3) [paṇamāxa mārrī] Tr, 3.

enchain **vilaṅkiṭu** [vilaṅgiri] Intr, 4a.

enchant 1. to charm; bewitch **mayakku** (< **mayaṅku**, 3) [mayakkī] Tr, 3; 2. to subject to magical influence **vayappa-tuttu** (< **vayappaṭu**, 4a) [vayappaṛṭṭi] Tr, 3.

encircle **vaḷai** [vaḷai] Tr, 6.

enclose : to insert in the same envelop, package, or the like, with the main letter, consignment etc. **iṇai** (< **iṇai**, 2) [iṇai] Tr, 6.

encounter 1. to come upon; meet with, especially, unexpectedly **eṭirppaṭu** [eṭirppaṛi] Intr, 4a. 2. to contend against difficulties, opposition etc. **pōrātu** [pōrāri] Intr, 3.

encourage : to inspire with courage, spirit, or confidence **ūkkamūṭtu** [ūkkamūṭṭi] Intr, 3; **tuṇivūṭtu** [tuṇivūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

encroach **attumīri ākkiromi** [attimīri ākkirami] Tr, 6.

end **muṭi** (< **muṭi**, 2) [muṛi] Tr, 6.

endanger **iṭarunṭāḱku** (< **iṭarunṭāku**, 3) [iṭarunḍākkī] Tr, 3.

endeavour **perumuyarci sey** [perimuyarci sey] Intr, 1a.

endow : to provide with a permanent fund **irupputtokai vaḷaṅku** [irupputtokai vaḷaṅgi] Intr, 3.

endure : to bear without resistance or with patience; tolerate **sakittukkoḷ** [saxittākkōḷ] Tr, 1b; **tāṅkikkōḷ** [tāṅgikkōḷ] Tr, 1b.

energize : to give energy to **valuvunṭāḱku** (< **valuvunṭāku**, 3) [valivunḍākkī] Tr, 3.

enfold : to wrape up **poti** [poḍi] Tr, 2.

enforce **valintu seyarpaṭuttu** [valinṭi seyarpaṛṭṭi] Tr, 3.

enframe

enframe **saṭṭampōṭu** [saṭṭampōṭi] Intr, 4a.

enfranchise : to grant the right of voting **vākkurimai koṭu** [vākkurimai koṭi] Intr, 6.

engage 1. to become involved **itupaṭu** (> **itupaṭuttu**, 3) [iriṣaṭi] Tr, 4a; 2. to bind as by contract (marriage) **tīrumaṇa oppantam sey** [tīrumaṇa oppantam sey] Tr, 1a. 3. to hire **vāṭakaikkū eṭu** [vāṭakaikkū eṭi] Tr, 6.

engarland **mālaiyitū** [mālaiyitri] Intr, 4a.

enquire **visāraṇai sey** [visāraṇai sey] Tr, 1a.

engender 1. to produce **untupaṇṇu** [uṇṇiṣaṇṇi] Tr, 3; 2. to give rise to **tōrruvi** [tōrrivi] Tr, 6.

engrave **setukku** [seṭikkū] Tr, 3.

engulf : 1. to overwhelm by or as if by flood **vaḷaintu sūl** [vaḷainṇi sūl] Tr, 2; 2. to swallow up in **viluṇku** [viluṇṅi] Tr, 3.

enhance : to raise to a higher degree **uyarttu** (< **uyar**, 2) [uyartti] Tr, 3; **kūṭutalākkū** (< **kūṭutalāku**, 3) [kūṭṭalākkū] Tr, 3.

enjoy **makil** (> **makilvi**, 6) [maxil] Intr, 2.

enlarge **peritāḍu** (< **peritāku**, 3) [periṭākkū] Tr, 3.

enlighten 1. to instruct; impart knowledge to **arivuruttu** [arivuritti] Tr, 3; 2. to give intellectual or spiritual light to **oliyūṭṭu** [oliyūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

enlist **sēr** (< **sēr**, 2) [sēr] Tr, 6.

enliven : to make active; invigorate **elucciyūṭṭu** [elucciyūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

enmesh : to catch as in a net **kaṇṇiyil sikka vai** [kaṇṇiyil sikka vai] Tr, 6.

ennoble : to elevate in degree, excellence, or respect **mēmpaṭu -ttu** (< **mēmpaṭu**, 4a) [mēmbaritti] Tr, 3.

enquire **visāraṇai sey** [visāraṇai sey] Tr, 1a; **visāri** [visāri]

- Tr, 6.
enrage *sinamūttu* [sinamūtt̪i] Intr, 3; *sīrramūttu* [sīrramūtt̪i] Intr, 3.
enrapture : to delight beyond measure *kalippūttu* [kalippūtt̪i] Intr, 3.
enrich : *matippuyarttu* (< *maṭippuyar*, 2) [maṭippuyart̪t̪i] Intr, 3; *vaḷamūttu* [vaḷamūtt̪i] Intr, 3.
enroll 1. to write the name of a person in a roll or register *paṭṭiyalil sēr* [paṭṭiyalil sēr] Tr, 6; 2. to enlist (oneself) *pativu sey* [paṭiv̪sey] Tr, 1a.
enslave : to make a slave of *aṭimaippaṭuttu* (< *aṭimaippaṭu*, 4a) [aṭimaippaṭ̪t̪i] Tr, 3.
ensure *urūtippaṭuttu* (< *urūtippaṭu*, 4a) [ur̪iṭippaṭ̪t̪i] Tr, 3.
entangle *sikka vai* [sikka vai] Tr, 6.
enter *nūlai* (> *nūlai*, 6) [nūlai] Intr, 2; *puku* [puk̪i] Intr, 2.
entertain : to amuse *makīvi* (< *makil*, 2) [mak̪i̪vi] Tr, 6.
enthuse : to show enthusiasm *ārvamkol* [ārvamkol̪] Intr, 1b.
entice *mayakki sikka vai* [mayakki sikka vai] Tr, 6.
entitle 1. to give a right *urimaiyaḷi* [urimaiyaḷi] Intr, 6. 2. to call by a name *peyar sūttu* [peyar sūtt̪i] Intr, 3.
entomb : to bury *kallaraiyil iṭu* [kallaraiyil iṭ̪i] Tr, 4a.
entrap : to catch in or as in a trap *valaiyil sikka vai* [valaiyil sikka vai] Tr, 6.
entreat : to beseech *keñcik kēl* [keñjik kēl̪] Tr, 5c.
entrust : to invest with a trust or responsibility *poruppai oppaṭai* [por̪ip̪pai oppaṭ̪ai] Intr, 6.
enumerate : to ascertain the number of *kaṇakkītu* [kaṇakk̪i̪t̪i] Tr, 4a.
enunciate : to pronounce *uccari* [uccari] Tr, 6.
envelop : to wrap in or as in a covering *uraiyil iṭu* [uraiyil iṭ̪i]

envy

Tr. 4a

envy **poṛāmaippaṭu** [poṛāmaippaṭi] Intr, 4a.

equalize : **samamāḍku** (< **samamāku**, 3) [samamākkṭi] Tr, 3.

equate : **samappaṭuttu** [samappaṭitti] Tr, 3.

equip : to provide with whatever is needed **āyattappaṭuttu**
[āyattappaṭitti] Tr, 3.

eradicate : to destroy utterly **vērōṭu aḷi** (< **vērōṭu aḷi**,
2) [vērōṭi aḷi] Tr, 6.

erase **tēyttali** [tēyttali] Tr, 6.

erect : to build; raise and set in an upright or vertical
position **eḷuppu** (< **eḷumpu**, 3) [eḷippṭi] Tr, 3.

erode : to eat away **arittut tin** [arittṭi tin] Tr, 5b.

err : to deviate from the purpose **valuvu** [valiṭvi] Intr, 3;
vīlaku [vīlaxi] Intr, 3.

escape **tappiccel** [tappiccel] Intr, 1c; **tappiyōṭu** [tappiyōṭi]
Intr, 3; **tappu** [tappi] Intr, 3.

escort : to accompany as an escort **kāvalāka sel** [kāvalāxa
sel] Intr, 1c; **valittuṇaiyāka sel** [valittuṇaiyāxa sel] Intr, 1c.

establish 1. to show to be valid or true; prove **nilaināṭṭu**
[nilaināṭṭi] Tr, 3; 2. to bring into being on a firm or perma-
nent basis **nīruvu** [nīriṭvi] Tr, 3.

eulogize **pukaḷntu eḷutu** [puxaḷndṭi eḷiṭṭi] Tr, 3; **pukaḷntu pēsu**
[puxaḷndṭi pēṣi] Tr, 3.

evacuate **veḷiyēru** (> **veḷiyērru**, 3) [veḷiyēṭi] Intr, 3.

evade 1. to escape from by trickery or cleverness **akappaṭā-
mal tappu** [axappaṭāmal tappi] Intr, 3. 2. to avoid doing **ta-
vir** [tavir] Tr, 6.

evaluate 1. to set the value or amount of **kaṇi** [kaṇi] Tr, 6.
2. to appraise **matippitu** [maṭippiṭi] Tr, 4a.

evaporate **āviyāy māru** (> **āviyāy mārru**, 3) [**āviyāy māri**]
Intr, 3.

eventuate : to result **nēriṭu** [**nēriṭi**] Intr, 4a.

evict : to expel a person from a land or building etc. **veḷiyērru**
(< **veḷiyēru**, 3) [**veḷiyērrī**] Tr, 3.

evince : to make evident or manifest **kurittukkāṭṭu** [**kurittikk-**
kāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

evoke : to call up **varavalai** [**varavalai**] Tr, 6.

evolve : **uruvāku** (< **uruvāku**, 3) [**urivākki**] Tr, 3.

exaggerate : to magnify beyond the limits of truth **mikaippaṭu-**
ttu (< **mikaippaṭu**, 4a) [**mixaippaṭṭi**] Tr, 3.

exalt : to praise **uyartippēsu** [**uyartippēsi**] Tr, 3.

examine 1. to inspect or scrutinize carefully **kū r n i u āṛāy**
[**kūrndi āṛāy**] Tr, 2. 2. to inquire into or investigate **visāraṇai**
sey [**visāraṇai sey**] Tr, 1a.

exasperate : to irritate to a high degree; annoy **ericcalūṭṭu**
[**ericcalūṭṭi**] Intr, 3.

excavate : to dig or scoop out (earth, sand, etc.) **akal** [**axal**]
Tr, 2; **tōṇṭu** [**tōṇṭi**] Tr, 3.

exceed : to go beyond the bounds or limits **ellai kaṭa** [**ellai kaṭa**].
Intr, 7.

excel : to surpass others or be superior in some respect
sirappuru [**sirappuri**] Intr, 4b.

exchange : to interchange **parimāru** [**parimāri**] Tr, 3.

excite **uṇarccivasappaṭu** (> **uṇarccivasappaṭuttu**, 3) [**uṇarcci-**
vasappaṭi] Intr, 4a.

exclaim : to say loudly **sārru** [**sārrī**] Tr, 3.

exclude : to expel and keep out **vilakku** (< **vilaku**, 3) [**vilakki**]
Tr, 3.

excuse

excuse *manni* [manni] Tr, 6.

execute : to carry out *seytumuṭi* [seyḍimuri] Tr, 6.

exemplify : *eṭuttukkāṭṭuṭṭan vilakku* [eṭittukkāṭṭuṭṭan vilakki]
Tr, 3.

exempt *vilakkaḷi* [vilakkaḷi] Intr, 6.

exercise : to put into action *seyarpatuttu* (< *sēyarpatu*, 4a)
[seyarparitti] Tr, 3.

exert : to put into vigorous action; to try *muyal* [muyal]
Intr, 1c.

exhale *suvāsi* [suvāsi] Tr, 6.

exhaust : to empty *tīr* (> *tīr*, 6) [tīr] Intr, 2.

exhibit 1. to expose to view *tīraṇtu kāṭṭu* [tīrandē kāṭṭē] Tr, 3.

2. to place on show *poruṭkāṭṭciyil vai* [poriṭkāṭṭciyil vai] Tr, 6.

exile : to expel or banish (a person from his country) *nāṭu-
kaṭattu* [nāṭararatti] Tr, 3.

exist : to live *vāḷ* [vāḷ] Intr, 2.

exorcise : to seek to expel an evil spirit by adjuration or
religious or solemn ceremonies *pēyōṭṭu* [pēyōṭṭē] Intr, 3.

expand : to increase in extent, size, volume, scope etc.

virivāḷku (< *virivāku*, 3) [virivāḷkē] Tr, 3; *virivuppaṭuttu*

(< *virivuppaṭu*, 4a) [virivipparitti] Tr, 3.

expatriate *kuṭipeyarttu* (< *kuṭipeyar*, 2) [kuṭipeyartti] Tr, 3.

expect *eṭirpār* [eḍirpār] Tr, 6.

expedite *virivuppaṭuttu* [virivipparitti] Tr, 3.

expel : to drive out or away; discharge or eject *veḷiyērru*
(< *veḷiyēru*, 3) [veḷiyērri] Tr, 3.

expend : to spend *selaviṭu* [selaviri] Tr, 4a.

experience : to undergo *aṇupavi* [aṇiṣavi] Tr, 6.

experiment *sōti* [sōṭi] Tr, 6.

- expire** : to come to an end *muṭintupō* [muṭindibō] Intr, 8.
- explain** *viḷakku* [viḷakki] Tr, 3.
- explicate** *viritturai* [viritturai] Tr, 6.
- explode** *veṭi* [veṭi] Tr 6.
- exploit** *suranṭippilai* [suranḍippilai] Tr, 6.
- explore** : to traverse or range over a region, area etc., for the purpose of discovery *nāṭiyari* [nāṭiyari] Tr, 2.
- export** *ērrumati sey* [ērrimaḍi sey] Tr, 1a.
- expose** : to present to view *veḷippaṭuttu* (< *veḷippaṭu*, 4a) [veḷippariṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- express** : to put thought into words *veḷippaṭuttu* (< *veḷippaṭu*, 4a) [veḷippariṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- extend** : to stretch out *nīṭtu* (< *nīl*, 1b) [nīṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- exterminate** : to destroy totally *pūṇṭōṭu ali* (< *pūṇṭōṭu ali*, 2) [pūṇḍōṭ ali] Tr, 6.
- extinguish** *aṇai* (> *aṇai*, 6) [aṇai] Intr, 2.
- extol** : to praise highly *meccu* [mecci] Tr, 3.
- extort** : to wrest or force (money, information, etc.) from a person by violence, intimidation *valintu kaipparru* [valindai kaipparru] Tr, 3.
- extract** : to obtain a juice, ingredient, etc., by pressure or squeezing *pīlinteṭu* [pīlinderi] Tr, 6.
- extravagate** : to go beyond the bounds propriety or reason *varampu kaṭa* [varambi kaṭa] Intr, 7.
- extricate** : to free or release from entanglement; disengage *viṭutalaiyaḷi* [viṭṭalaiyaḷi] Intr, 6.
- extrude** *veḷinīṭtu* [veḷinīṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- exude** : to ooze out *kasi* [kasi] Intr, 3; *vaṭi* [vaṭi] Intr, 2.
- eye** *nōkku* [nōkki] Tr, 3; *pār* [pār] Tr, 6.

F

fabricate **punaintu kaṭṭu** [punaindi kaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

face : to confront directly **santi** [sandi] Tr, 6.

fade 1. to lose freshness, vigour, strength, or health **vātu** [vāṭi] Intr, 3; 2. to become dim, as light, or lose brightness of illumination **maṅku** [maṅḡ] Intr, 3.

fag : to tire or exhaust **kaḷaippūṭṭu** [kaḷaippūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

fail 1. to be unsuccessful in the performance or completion of **tavaru** [tavarī] Intr, 3. 2. to receive less than the passing grade in an examination or course of study; to fall short of success in something expected **tōl** [tōl] Intr, 5d; **tōrruppō** [tōrruppō] Intr, 8.

faint : to lose consciousness temporarily **mayakkam aṭai** [mayakkamarai] Intr, 2; **mūrcci** [mūrcci] Intr, 6.

fair : to take a fair copy of an original document **paṭiyetu** [paṭiyēṭi] Tr, 6.

fall **vilu** [vilī] Intr, 2.

falsify : to make false or incorrect so as to deceive **mōsaṭi sey** [mōsaṭi sey] Tr, 1a.

falter : to move unsteadily; stumble **taṭumāru** [taṭimāri] Intr, 3.

familiarise **paḷakkappaṭuttu** (< **paḷakkappaṭu**, 4a) [paḷakkappaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

fan **visiru** [visiri] Intr, 3.

farm : to cultivate (land) **vivasāyam sey** [vivasāyam sey] Tr, 1a; **vēḷāṇmai sey** [vēḷāṇmai sey] Tr, 1a.

- fascinate** : to attract and hold spellbound by a unique power, personal charm, unusual nature etc. **īr** [īr] Tr, 6.
- fast** : to abstain from all food (as a religious observance) **nōrpiru** [nōnpiri] Intr, 7.
- fasten** 1. to close firmly or securely **aṭai** [aṭai] Tr, 6. 2. to enclose securely, as a person or an animal **kaṭṭu** [kaṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- fat** : to become fat **koḷu** [koḷi] Intr, 6.
- fatigue** : to weary with bodily or mental exertion **soṛvaṭaiya sey** [sōrvaṭaiya sey] Tr, 1a.
- favour** **sātakamāyiru** [sāḍaxamāyiri] Intr 7.
- fear** **añcu** [añji] Intr, 3; **payappaṭu** [payappaṭi] Intr, 4a.
- feast** : to entertain with feast **viruntaḷi** [virindaḷi] Intr, 6.
- facundate** : to make prolific or fruitful **vaḷamāḍku** (< v a ḷ a - māku, 3) [vaḷamāḍki] Tr, 3.
- fee** **ūtiyamaḷi** [ūḍiyamaḷi] Intr, 6; **kaṭṭanam kaṭṭu** [kaṭṭanam kaṭṭi] Intr, 3.
- feed** : to give food to **uṇavaḷi** [uṇavaḷi] Intr, 6; **uṇavu koṭu** [uṇavṭ koṭi] Intr, 6; **ūṭṭu** [ūṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- feel** **uṇar** [uṇar] Intr, 2.
- feign** : to imitate deceptively **pāsāñku sey** [pāsāñḡi sey] Intr, 1a; **naṭi** [naṭi] Intr, 6.
- felicitate** **pārāṭṭu** [pārāṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- fence** **vēliyiṭu** [vēliyiṭi] Intr, 4a; **vēli pōṭu** [vēli pōṭi] Intr, 4a.
- ferment** **puḷi** [puḷi] Intr, 6.
- ferry** **tōṇi oṭṭu** [tōṇi oṭṭi] Intr, 3.
- fertilize** **uramutṭu** [uramūṭṭi] Intr, 3; **uram pōṭu** [uram pōṭi] Intr, 4a. **selippāḍku** (< **selippāku**, 3) [selippāḍki] Tr, 3.
- festoon** : to adorn with or as with festoons **tōraṇam kaṭṭu** [tōraṇam kaṭṭi] Intr, 6.

fetch

fetch *koṇar* [koṇar] Tr, 2; *koṇṭuvā* [koṇḍivā] Tr, 8.

fib : to strike *kuttuviṭu* [kuttivir̥ḍi] Intr, 4a.

field *kaḷattil irakku* (< *kaḷattil irakki*, 3) [kaḷattil irakki] Tr, 3.

fight 1. to strive vigorously for or against something *pōrāṭu* [pōrāri] Intr, 3. 2. to engage in combat *pōriṭu* [pōriṭi] Intr, 4a; *yuttam sey* [yuttam sey] Intr, 1a.

figure : to represent by a pictorial or sculptured figure
uruvappaṭuttikkāṭṭu [uruvappaṭittikkāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

file : to arrange (papers, records, etc.) preservation or reference *kōttinai* [kōttinai] Tr, 6. 2. to submit (an application, petition, etc.) *tākkal sey* [tākkal sey] Tr, 1a.

fill *nirampu* (> *nirappu*, 3) [nirambi] Intr, 3; *nirai* (> *nirai*, 6) [nirai] Intr, 3.

filter *iru* [iru] Tr, 6; *vaṭikaṭṭu* [vaṭixattē] Tr, 3.

finalize *muṭivai sey* [muṭivai sey] Tr, 1a.

finance *paṇam koṭu* [paṇam koṭi] Intr, 6.

find 1. to obtain by search or effort; discover *kaṇṭupīṭi* [kaṇḍi-
ḍiṭi] Tr, 6. 2. to come upon by chance; meet with *kittu* [kittē] Intr, 3.

fine : *aparātam viti* [aparāḍam viḍi] Tr, 6.

finger 1. to play on (an instrument) with fingers *mīṭṭu* [mīṭṭi] Tr, 3. 2. to touch something with the fingers *viralāl totu* [viralāl tōṭi] Tr, 4a.

finish *tīr* (< *tīr*, 2) [tīr] Tr, 6.; *pūrtti sey* [pūrtti sey] Tr, 1a; *muṭi* (< *muṭi*, 2) [muṭi] Tr, 6.

fire : *koluttu* [kolittē] Tr, 3; *tī vai* [tī vai] Intr, 6.

fish : *mīn piṭi* [mīn piṭi] Intr, 6.

tist : *kuttu* [kuttē] Tr, 3.

fit : to be suitable for (a purpose, object, occasion, etc.)

takutiyāku (> **takutiyāku**, 3) [taxiḍiyāxi] Intr, 3; **takutiyāyiru** [taxiḍiyāyiri] Intr, 7. 2. to fix **poruntu** (> **poruttu**, 3) [porindḍi] Intr, 3.

fix 1. to stabilize **urūtippaṭuttu** (< **urūtippaṭu**, 4a) [urḍippaṭṭṭṭi] Tr, 3. 2. to affix or place permanently **oṭṭu** [oṭṭi] Tr, 3. **pati**

(< **pati**, 2) [paḍi] Tr, 6; **poruttu** (< **poruntu**, 3) [porṭṭṭi] Tr, 3.

flag : **koṭi nāṭṭu** [koṭi nāṭṭi] Intr, 3.

flagellate : to ship **kasaiyāl aṭi** [kasaiyāl aṭi] Tr, 6.

flame : to burn with a flame **koluntuvittēri** [kolindivittēri] Intr, 2.

flap : to move up and down, as swings **ūsalāṭu** [ūsalāṭi] Intr, 3.

flare : to burn with flame **suṭarvittēri** [suṭarvittēri] Intr, 2.

flash : to break forth into sudden flame or light **minnittu marai** [minnittṭi marai] Intr, 2.

flat : to make flat **tattaiyāku** (< **tattaiyāku**, 3) [tattaiyākkṭi] Tr, 3.

flatter : to try to please by complementary speech or attention **mukastati sey** [mukastuḍi sey] Tr, 1a.

fleck **pullikaḷ iṭu** [pullikaḷ iṭi] Intr, 4a.

flee **ōṭippō** [ōṭippō] Intr, 8; **tappiyōṭu** [tappiyōṭi] Intr, 3.

fleece : to ridicule **kuttalākāp pēsu** [kuttalākāp pēsi] Tr, 3.

flex : to bend **vaḷai** (< **vaḷai**, 2) [vaḷai] Tr, 6.

flick : to strike slightly with the finger **viralināl sunṭu** [viralināl sunṭṭi] Tr, 3.

flicker **minnu** [minni] Intr, 3.

flinch : to draw back or shrink from what is dangerous, difficult, or unpleasant **tayāṅku** [tayaṅgi] Intr, 3.

fling

fling *sunṭiyerī* [sunḍiyerī] Tr, 3.

flip : to toss or put in motion with a sudden impulse as a snap of a finger and thumb especially as to cause to turn over in the air *sunṭivitu* [sunḍiviri] Tr, 4a.

flitter *sirakati* [siraxari] Intr, 6.

float *mita* [mira] Intr, 7.

flock : to gather *kūtu* (> *kūttu*, 3) [kūrī] Intr, 3. *tiral* (> *tirattu*, 3) [tiral] Intr, 1b.

flog : to beat hard with a stick *pirampāl aṭi* [pirambāl aṭi] Tr, 6.

flood : *vellapperukketu* [vellapperikkeri] Intr, 6.

floor : to cover with a floor *taḷamitu* [taḷamiri] Intr, 4a.

flop : to fall or plump down suddenly, especially with noise *toppenru viḷu* [toppenri viḷi] Intr, 2.

flourish : to be in its or in one's prime; be at the height or fame, excellence, influence etc. *taḷaittōṅku* [taḷaittōṅgi] Intr, 3.

flout : to mock *eḷanam sey* [eḷanam sey] Tr, 1a.

flow *oluku* [olixi] Intr, 3:

fluctuate : to change continually from one position, condition etc., to another *mārupatu* (> *mārupatuttu*, 3) [māriṣari] Intr, 4a.

fluff : to make into fluff; shake or puff out (feathers, hair, etc.) into a fluffy *kuñcamāku* (< *kuñcamāku*, 3) [kuñjamā-
kḷi] Tr, 3.

flurry : to confuse; fluster *kūccalittuk kulappu* [kūccalittuk
kulappi] Tr, 3.

flute *kuḷalūtu* [kuḷalū ḍi] Intr, 3.

- flutter** : to be tremulous or agitated **atirccī atai** [aḍirccī aṛai] Intr, 2.
- fly** **para** [para] Intr, 7.
- foal** : to give birth to **īn** [īn] Tr, 5b.
- foam** : to form or gather foam **nuraikka sey** [nuraikka sey] Tr, 1a; **nurai poṅku** [nurai poṅgi] Intr, 3.
- fold** **maṭakku** (< **maṭaṅku**, 3) [maṭakkē] Tr, 3.
- fold** (cloth, paper etc) **maṭi** (< **maṭi**, 2) [maṭi] Tr, 6.
- follow** 1. to go or come after; move behind in the same direction **pinsel** [pinsel] Intr, 1c; **pintoṭar** [pintoṭar] Tr, 2. 2. to accept as a guide or leader; accept the authority of **pinparru** [pinparrē] Tr, 3.
- fondle** 1. to handle or touch lovingly, affectionately or tenderly **koṇcu** [koṇjē] Tr, 3. 2. to caress **taṭavilkkoṭu** [taṭavikkorē] Tr, 6.
- fool** **muṭṭālākku** (< **muṭṭālāku**, 3) [muṭṭālākkē] Tr, 3.
- forage** : to raid **sūraiyaṭu** [sūraiyaṛē] Tr, 3.
- force** : to compel someone to do something **varpuruttu** [varpuṛuttē] Tr, 3.
- forecast** : to make a prediction of **munkūṭṭi sol** [munkūṭṭi sol] Tr, 3.
- forego** : to go before **untu** [mundi] Intr, 3.
- foretell** : to utter a prediction or prophecy **kuri sol** [kuri sol] Intr, 3.
- forge** : to imitate a signature fraudulently **kaḷḷak kaiyeḷuttitṭu** [kaḷḷak kaiyeḷittirē] Intr, 4a.
- forget** **marā** [marā] Tr, 7.
- forgive** **manni** [manni] Tr, 6.
- forgo** : to give up **kai viṭu** [kaiviṛē] Tr, 4a.

form

form : to construct or frame **uruvāḱḱu** (< **uruvāḱu**, 3) [*urivā-
kḱi*] Tr, 3.

formalize : to give a form **urukkoṭu** [*urikkorṭi*] Intr, 6.

formulate : to make systematically **muraippaṭuttu** [*muraippari-
tti*] Tr, 3.

forsake : to give up or renounce a way of life **tura** [*tura*] Tr, 7.

forswear : to swear falsely **poy āṇaiyitu** [*poy āṇaiyirṭi*] Intr, 4a.

fortify : to make strong; impart strength or vigour to, as
the body **uramūttu** [*uramūṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

forward : to send forward **anuppu** [*anippṭi*] Tr, 3.

fossick : to search for an object **kīḷarit tētu** [*kīḷarit tēṭi*] Tr, 3.

fossilize **putaipativamāḱḱu** (< **putaipativamāḱu**, 3) [*pu
ḱaiparivamāḱḱi*] Tr, 3.

foster : to bring up or rear, as foster child **sīrāṭṭi vaḷar**
[*sīrāṭṭi vaḷar*] Tr, 6.

found : to set up or establish **niṇuvu** [*niṇivṭi*] Tr, 3.

fox : to deceive or trick **ēmārru** (< **ēmāru**, 3) [*ēmārrṭi*] Tr, 3.

fractionize : to divide into fractions **kūrukālākap piri** [*kūrṭa-
lākap piri*] Tr, 6.

fracture **murivu unṭāḱḱu** (< **murivu unṭāḱu**, 3) [*murivṭi unṭāḱḱi*] Tr, 3.

frame : to provide with or put into a frame, as a picture
sattattil amai (< **sattattil amai**, 2) [*sattattil amai*] Tr, 6.

freeze **urai** [*urai*] Intr, 2.

frenze **veriyūttu** [*veriyūṭṭi*] Intr, 3.

freshen **putitāḱḱu** (< **putitāḱu**, 3) [*puḱiḱāḱḱi*] Tr, 3.

fret : to annoy **ericcal unṭāḱḱu** (< **ericcal unṭāḱu**, 3) [*ericcal*

uṇḍākkē] Tr, 3.

frisk : to skip **tullu** [tuḷḷi] Intr, 3.

fritter : to break into small pieces **nunukku** [nunḱḱi] Tr, 3.

frost : to cover with frost **paniyāl mūtu** [paniyāl mūrē] Tr, 3.

froth : to give out froth; foam **nurai poṅku** [nurai poṅḱi] Intr, 3.

frustrate **manaccōrvu** [manaccōrvēṇṇai] Intr, 2.

fry **pori** (< **pori**, 2) [pori] Tr, 6.

fulfil **niraivērru** (< **niraivēru**, 3) [niraivērrē] Tr, 3.

fumble : to get confused **kuḷappam aṭai** [kuḷappam aṇai] Intr, 2.

fume : to emit fumes **pukaiyūṭtu** [puxaiyūṭṭē] Tr, 3.

function **seyalārru** [seyalārrē] Tr, 3; **seyarpatu** [seyarparē] Intr, 4a

fund **nitiyaḷi** [niḱiyaḷi] Intr, 6.

funk : to shrink or quail in fear **aṇcip pinvāṅku** [aṇḱip pinvāṅḱi] Intr, 3.

furbish : to restore to freshness of appearance or condition **putukku** [puḱḱi] Tr, 3.

furnish : to fit out with necessary things **amaittukkoṭu** [amaittēkkorē] Tr, 6; **ērapaṭuttikkōṭu** [ērapaṭittikkorē] Tr, 6.

G

gabble : to speak or converse rapidly and unintelligibly **pitarru** [piḱarē] Intr, 3.

gallop **pāyntōṭu** [pāyndōṇē] Intr, 3.

galumph **paraṇi pāṭu** [paraṇi pāṇē] Intr, 3.

gamble **sūtāṭu** [sūḱāṇē] Intr, 3.

gangrene **marattuppō** [marattippō] Intr, 8.

gap

gap *piḷavu uṇṭupaṇṇu* [piḷavi uṇḍiḥpaṇṇi] Intr, 3.

gape 1. to open the mouth wide involuntarily, as the result of hungry, or sleepiness *koṭṭāvi viṭu* [koṭṭāvi viṛi] Intr, 4.

2. to stare with open mouth, as in wonder *vāypīla* [vāypīla] Intr, 7.

garden *tōṭṭam pōṭu* [tōṭṭam pōṛi] Intr, 4a.

gargle : to wash or rinse (the throat or mouth) with a liquid held in the throat and kept in motion by a stream of air from the lungs *koppuḷi* [koppuḷi] Tr, 6.

garland *mālaiyiṭu* [mālaiyiṛi] Intr, 4a; *mālaiṭṭpōṭu* [mālaiṭṭpōṛi] Intr, 4a.

garnish : to adorn; decorate *aḷakuppaṭuttu* [aḷaxiṭṭpaṛiṭṭi] Tr, 3.

gasify *āviyāka mārru* (< *āviyāka māru*, 3) [āviyāxa mārri] Tr, 3.

gasp : to struggle for breathe with one's mouth open *mūccutti-naru* [mūccittiṇari] Intr, 3.

gather *kūṭu* (> *kūṭtu*, 3) [kūṛi] Intr, 3; *tiraḷ* (> *tiraṭṭu*, 3) [tiraḷ] Intr, 1b.

gauge : to estimate *aḷaviṭu* [aḷaviṛi] Tr, 4a.

gaze : to look steadily and intently, as with great interest. wonder etc. *uruppār* [urṭippār] Tr, 6; *kūṛntupār* [kūṛndiḥpār] Tr, 6.

gemmate : to put forth buds *moṭṭu viṭu* [moṭṭi viṛi] Intr, 4a.

generalize *potukkaruttāku* (< *potukkaruttāku*, 3) [poḍiḱ ka-rṭtākki] Tr, 3.

generate 1. to bring into existence *tōrruvi* [tōrrivi] Tr, 6; *pīra-ppi* [pīraṭṭi] Tr, 6; 2. to produce *urpatti sey* [urpatti sey] Tr, 1a.

genuflect : to bend the knee or knees in reverence or worship
maṇṭiyiṭu [maṇḍiyiṭi] Intr, 4a.

germinate : to begin to grow **taḷirviṭu** [taḷirviṭi] Intr, 4a; **muḷai**
 [muḷai] Intr, 6; **mulaiviṭu** [mulaiviri] Intr, 4a.

gesticulate 1. to use gestures **aṇinayi** [aṇinayi] Tr, 6; 2. to
 express by gesturing **saikaikkāṭṭu** [saikaikkāṭṭi] Intr, 3.

get aṭai [aṭai] Tr, 2; **peru** [peri] Tr, 4a.

gibe : to deride **ikaḷ** [ixal] Tr, 2.

gift nankōṭaiyaḷi [nankōṭaiyaḷi] Intr, 6.

giggle iḷi [iḷi] Intr, 6.

gild : to coat with a gold coloured substance **taṅka mulām pūsu**
 [taṅga mulām pūsi] Intr, 3.

gird : to prepare oneself for action **varintu kaṭṭu** [varindi kaṭ-
 ṭi] Tr, 3.

give aḷi [aḷi] Tr, 6; **koṭu** [koṭi] Tr, 6; **tā** [tā] Tr, 8; **valaṅkaḷ** [va-
 laṅgi] Tr, 3.

glad : to make glad **maḷivūṭṭu** [maḷivūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

glance kaṇanēram nōḷḷu [kaṇanēram nōḷḷi] Tr, 3.

glean : to gather (grain or the like) **poruḷḷu** [poruḷḷi] Tr, 3.

glide : to move smoothly and effortlessly, as a flying bird
saṇḷḷu [saṇḷḷi] Intr, 3.

glitter minnu [minni] Intr, 3.

globe : to take the form of a globe **kōḷamāḷu** (> **kōḷamāḷḷu**, 3)
 [kōḷamāḷi] Intr, 3.

gloom : to look dejected **mukavāṭṭamāy iṟu** [mukavāṭṭamāy iṟi]
 Intr, 7.

glorify perumaippaṭuttu [perumaippaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

glove kaiyurai iṭu [kaiyurai iṭi] Intr, 4a.

gnash

- gnash** : to grind or strike (the teeth) together, especially in rage or pain **parkalai neri** [parkalai neri] Intr, 6.
- gnaw** : to wear away or remove by persistent biting **karampu** [karambi] Tr, 3.
- go sel** [sel] Intr, 1c; **pō** [pō] Intr, 8; **ēku** [ēkē] Intr, 3.
- goggle** : to stare with bulging or wide open eyes **vilikalai uruṭṭippār** [vilikalai uruṭṭippār] Tr, 6.
- gorge** **teviṭṭu** [teviṭṭi] Intr, 3.
- gossip** **arattaiyaṭi** [arattaiyari] Intr, 6; **vampala** [vambala] Intr, 7.
- govern** **āl** [āl] Tr, 1b.
- grab** : to seize suddenly; snatch **piṭuṅku** [piṭuṅki] Tr, 3.
- grabble** : to search with hands **tulāvu** [tulāvi] Tr, 3.
- grade** : to arrange in a series of grades **tarappaṭuttu** [tarappaṭitti] Tr, 3; **varisaippaṭuttu** [varisaippaṭitti] Tr, 3.
- graft** **oṭṭu** [oṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- grant** **salukaiyaḷi** [salukaiyaḷi] Intr, 6; **māniyam valaṅku** [māniyam valaṅki] Intr, 3.
- grapple** : to seize and hold by or as by clasping with the fingers **koḷuviyāl parṭu** [koḷuviyāl parṭi] Tr, 3.
- grasp** : to comprehend; understand **kiraki** [kiraki] Tr, 6; **purintukoḷ** [purintukoḷ] Tr, 1b.
- grate** **arāvip poṭiyāḍku** [arāvip poṭiyāḍki] Tr, 3.
- gratify** : to give pleasure to a person by satisfying his desires **makilvi** [makilvi] Tr, 6.
- gravel** **saraḷai iṭu** [saraḷai iṭi] Intr, 4a.
- gravitate** **īr** [īr] Tr, 6.
- graze** 1. to rub lightly in passing **urāy** [urāy] Tr, 2. 2. to put cattle, sheep, etc., to feed on grass, pasture land etc.

mēy (<mēy, 2) [mēy] Tr, 6.

grease enṇaiṇpōṭu [enṇaiṇpōṭi] Intr, 4a.

greet 1. to receive; welcome varavēl [varavēl] Tr, 5d; 2. to express greetings vāṭṭu [vāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

grey narai [narai] Intr, 6.

grieve tuyarppaṭu [tuyarppaṭi] Intr, 4a; varuntu [varuntu] Intr, 3.

grill varu [vari] Tr, 6; vāṭṭu [vāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

grimace paṭittukkāṭṭu [paṭittukkāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

grind arai (>arai, 6) [arai] Intr, 2.

grip parṇu [parṇi] Tr, 3; piṭi [piṭi] Tr, 6.

grizzle siṇuṇku [siṇuṇki] Intr, 3.

groan : to utter a deep mournful sound expressive of pain or grief munaku [munaki] Intr, 3.

groove : to cut a groove in paṭṭamiṭu [paṭṭamiṭi] Tr, 4a.

ground : to establish; fix firmly nilainiṇṇu [nilainiṇṇi] Tr, 3.

group inamākap piri (< inamākap piri, 2) [inamākap piri] Tr, 6.

grouse : to grumble kuraipattukkoḷ [kuraiṇattukkoḷ] Intr, 1b.

grow vaḷar (> vaḷar, 6) [vaḷar] Intr, 2.

growl : to utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility uṇṇu [uṇṇi] Intr, 3.

grub : to dig maṇ tōṇṇu [maṇ tōṇṇi] Intr, 3.

grudge : to resent the good fortune of another karuvu [karuvi] Intr, 3.

grumble : to murmur muṇṇu [muṇṇi] Intr, 6.

guratee uttirāvatam koṭu [uttirāvatam koṭi] Intr, 6.

guard : to keep safe from harm or danger kāval sey [kāval sey] Tr, 1a.

guess ūki [ūki] Tr, 6.

guide

guide **valukattu** [valixāṭṭi] Intr, 3.

gulf **viluṅku** [vilṅṅi] Tr, 3.

gulp : to swallow eagerly **avasaramāka viluṅku** [avasaramāxa vilṅṅi] Tr, 3.

gum : to stick together with gum **pasai tatavi oṭṭu** [pasai tara-vi oṭṭi] Tr, 3.

gush : to flow out suddenly **koppuḷi** [koppḷi] Tr, 6; **poṅkivali** [poṅgivali] Intr, 2.

gyrate **sulal** [sulal] Intr, 1c.

gyre **surru** [surri] Tr, 3.

H

habituate : to accustom (a person, the mind etc.) to something **palakkappaṭuttu** (< **palakkappaṭu**, 4a) [palakkappaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

hack : to chop **kottu** [kottṭi] Tr, 3.

hackle **naiya sitai** (> **naiya sitai**, 6) [naiya siḍai] Intr, 2.

haggle : to dispute **saccaravu sey** [saccaravi sey] Intr, 1a.

hail **poli** [poli] Intr, 2.

halve : to divide into halves **pāṭiyākap piri** (< **pāṭiyākap piri**, 2) [pāḍiyāxap piri] Tr, 6.

hammer : to beat with a hammer **sammatṭiyāl aṭi** [sammatṭiyāl aṭi] Tr, 6.

hamper : to hinder **iṭar sey** [iṭar sey] Intr, 1a.

handcuff **vilanṅku māṭṭu** [vilanṅi māṭṭi] Intr, 3.

handle **kaiyāl** [kaiyāl] Tr, 1b.

hang : to be suspended; dangle **toṇku** [toṅgi] Intr, 3.

happan **sampavi** [sambavi] Intr, 6; **naṭa** [naṭa] Intr, 7; **nikal** [nixal] Intr, 2; **nēr** [nēr] Intr, 2.

harass **tollaikkotu** [tollaikkorē] Intr, 6.

harden **kaṭinamāku** (> **kaṭinamāku**, 3) [kaṭinamāxi] Intr, 3;
keṭṭiyāku (> **keṭṭiyāku**, 3) [keṭṭiyāxi] Intr, 3.

hark : to listen to **sevimatu** [sevimarē] Tr, 6.

harm **tunpuruttu** [tunpurittē] Tr, 3.

harmonize **iṇaṅku** [iṇaṅgi] Intr, 3; **poruntu** (> **poruttu**, 3) [porin-
 dē] Intr, 3.

harness : to put a harness on a horse **ēṇam pūttu** [ēṇam pūttē] Intr, 3.

harrow : to draw a harrow over (land) **parampaṭi** [parambarē] Tr, 6.

harvest **aṇuvaṭai sey** [aṇuvaṇaisey] Tr, 1a.

hasp : to fasten with or as with a hasp **koḷuvu** [koḷivē] Tr, 3.

hasten : to act with speed or hurry **avasaraṇṇattutu** (< **a va sa-
 rappaṭu**, 4a) [avasaraṇṇattē] Tr, 3.

hatch **kuṇicu porī** [kuṇiṭi porī] Intr, 6.

hate **veru** [vēṇē] Tr, 6.

haunt **vaṭṭamiṭu** [vaṭṭamirē] Tr, 4a.

have **koḷ** [koḷē] Tr, 1b.

havoc : to ruin **pālpaṭuttu** (< **pālpaṭu**, 4a) [pālpaṇṇattē] Tr, 3.

hay : to convert grass into hay **pul ularuttu** [pul ularattē] Intr, 3.

heal **kuṇappaṭuttu** (< **kuṇappaṭu**, 4a) [kuṇappaṇṇattē] Tr, 3.

heap **kuvi** (< **kuvi**, 2) [kuvē] Tr, 6.

hear 1. to listen to **kēḷ** [kēḷē] Tr, 5c. 2. to receive information
 by the ear or otherwise **kēḷvippaṭu** [kēḷvippaṇṇarē] Tr, 4a.

heat

heat **sūtākku** (< **sūtāku**, 3) [**sūrākki**] Tr, 3.

hedge : to enclose with a hedge **vēliyiṭu** [**vēliyiṛi**] Intr, 4a.

heed : to give attention to **akkarai kol** [**akkarai kol**] Intr, 1b.

help **utavu** [**uḍavē**] Intr, 3.

hesitate **tayaṅku** [**tayaṅgi**] Intr, 3.

hew : to strike forcibly with an axe **kōtāriyāl vetṭu** [**kōṛāriyāl vetṭi**] Tr, 3.

hiccup **vikku** [**vikki**] Intr, 3.

hide **marai** (< **marai**, 2) [**marai**] Tr, 6.

hinder : to check **taṭu** [**taṛi**] Tr, 6.

hint : to make indirect suggestion **ninaivuppaṭuttu** [**ninaivippari-tti**] Tr, 3.

hire **vāṭakaikku eṭu** [**vāṛaxaikki eṛi**] Tr, 6.

hiss : to express disapproval or contempt by making this sound **sīru** [**sīri**] Intr, 3.

hit **taṭṭu** [**taṭṭi**] Tr, 3.

hoard : to accumulate money, food, or the like, in a hidden or carefully guarded place **patukkivai** [**paḍ#kkivai**] Tr, 6.

hoist **parakka viṭu** [**parakka viṛi**] Tr, 4a.

hold : to have or keep in the hand **pīṭi** [**pīri**] Tr, 6.

hole : to make a hole or holes in **tuḷaiyiṭu** [**tuḷaiyiṛi**] Intr, 4a.

hone : to sharpen on or as on a hone **sānaiyil tīṭṭu** [**sāṇatyil tīṭṭi**] Tr, 3.

hoof **utai** [**uḍai**] Tr, 6.

hook **māṭṭu** [**māṭṭi**] Tr, 3.

hop : to move by leaping with all feet off the ground **tatti naṭa** [**tatti naṛa**] Intr, 7.

hope **nampu** [**nambi**] Intr, 3.

horrify **accamūttu** [accamūtt̃i] Intr, 3.

hound : to pursue **ēvu** [ēṽi] Tr, 3.

house **taṅka vai** [taṅga vai] Tr, 6.

howl **ūlaiyitu** [ūlaiyir̃i] Intr, 4a.

huddle : to curl up together **avasara avasaramāka suruṭtu**
[avasara avasaramāxa sur̃tt̃i] Tr, 3.

hug **irukattaluvu** [ir̃ixattal̃iṽi] Tr, 3.

hull : to remove the hull of **tōl nīkku** (< tōl nīṅku, 3) [tōl nīkk̃i]
Intr, 3.

hum : to make a low, continuous droning sound **mural** [mural]
Intr, 1c.

humanize **manitanākku** (< manitanāku, 3) [mañiṣanākk̃i] Tr, 3.

humiliate : to lower the pride or self respect of **il̃iviuppatuttu**
[il̃iṽippar̃tt̃i] Tr, 3.

humbug **mōsaṭi sey** [mōsaṭi sey] Tr, 1a.

humidify : to make humid **īranayappatuttu** [īranayappar̃tt̃i]
Tr, 3.

hunger **pasi** [pasi] Intr, 6.

hunt **vēṭṭaiyāṭu** [vēṭṭaiyār̃i] Tr, 3.

hurl : to throw **vīsiyeri** [vīsiyer̃i] Tr, 2.

hurry **paraparappaṭai** [paraparappaṭai] Intr, 2.

hurt : to cause bodily pain to or in **nōvūṭtu** [nōvūṭ̃ti] Intr, 3.

husk **umi pōkku** [umi pōkk̃i] Intr, 3.

hustle : to push or force one's way **nerukku** [ner̃kk̃i] Tr, 3.

hybridize : to cause to produce hybrids **kalappinam unṭupar̃n**
[kalappinam uñḍiṣar̃ñi] Intr, 3.

hyphenate **inaippuk kuriyitu** [inaipp̃k̃ kuriyir̃i] Intr, 4a.

hypothecate **aṭakuvai** [aṭax̃ivai] Tr, 6; **paṇayamvai** [paṇayamvai]
Tr, 6.

hypothesize

hypothesize *punaivukōl uruvādku* [*punaivēxōl urēvākkē*] Intr, 3.

I

idealize *karpanaiyādku* (< *karpanaiyāku*, 3) [*karpanaiyākkē*] Tr, 3.

ideate : to form in imagination *karpanaiyil uruvādku* (< *karpanaiyil uruvāku*, 3) [*karpanaiyil urēvākkē*] Tr, 3.

identify *inamkāṇ* [*inamkāṇ*] Tr, 5a.

idolize : to practice religious idolatry *uruvavalipātu sey* [*urivavalīḅāṛ sey*] Intr, 1a.

ignite : to get on fire; kindle *koḷuttu* [*koḷittti*] Tr, 3.

ignore *purakkāṇi* [*purakkāṇi*] Tr, 6.

ill-treat *koṭumaippatuttu* [*koṭimaippaṛittti*] Tr, 3.

illuminate : to light up *viḷakkērru* [*viḷakkērrē*] Intr, 3.

illustrate : to make clear or intelligible, as by examples *teḷivādku* (< *teḷivāku*, 3) [*teḷivākkē*] Tr, 3.

image *uruvam koṭu* [*urēvam koṭē*] Intr, 6.

imagine *karpanai sey* [*karpanai sey*] Tr, 1a.

imbibe *uṭkol* [*uṭkol*] Tr, 1b.

imbricate : to overlap, as tiles *pāvu* [*pāvē*] Tr, 3.

imitate : to follow or endeavour to follow in action or manner *pinparru* [*pinparṛē*] Tr, 3.

immerse *mūḷkaṭi* [*mūḷkaṭē*] Tr, 6.

immigrate *kuṭipuku* [*kuṭiḅuxē*] Intr, 2.

immolate 1. to offer oneself as a sacrificial victim, as by fire *tīkkulī* [*tīkkulī*] Intr, 6. 2. to sacrifice *pali koṭu* [*pali koṭē*] Tr, 6.

- immunize *torrunōyiliruntu taṭu* [*torrēṇōyilirēndi taṭi*] Tr, 6.
- impact : to influence; effect *tāḱku* [*tāḱkē*] Tr, 3.
- impair *paḷutāḱku* (> *paḷutāku*, 3) [*paḷiḍāḱkē*] Tr, 3.
- impale : to pierce with a sharpened stake thrust up through the body *kaḷuvērru* (<*kaḷuvēru*, 3) [*kaḷivērrē*] Tr, 3.
- impart : to make known; tell *terivi* [*terivi*] Tr, 6.
- impassion *uṇarcciyūttu* [*uṇarcciyūttē*] Intr, 3.
- impawn *aṭakuvai* [*aṭaxivai*] Tr, 6.
- impede *tatai sey* [*taṭai sey*] Tr, 1a.
- impel : to drive or urge forward *tūntu* [*tūṇḱi*] Tr, 3.
- impenetrate *nulai* [*nulai*] Intr, 2.
- imperial *tunpattirkuḷlāḱku* (< *tunpattirkuḷlāku*, 3) [*tunpattirkuḷlāḱkē*] Tr, 3.
- impersonate : to assume the character of; pretend to be *uruvakappaṭuttu* [*urivaxappaṭittē*] Tr, 3.
- implement *seyarpaṭuttu* [*seyarpaṭittē*] Tr, 3.
- implicate *sikka vai* [*sikka vai*] Tr, 6.
- implore *maṇṇātu* [*maṇṇārē*] Tr, 3.
- imply *kuṛippāka suṭṭu* [*kuṛippāxa suṭṭē*] Tr, 3.
- import *iṛakkumati sey* [*iṛakkimaḍi sey*] Tr, 1a.
- impose *valintu sumattu* [*valindē sumattē*] Tr, 3.
- impoverish *vaṛumaiyāḱku* (<*vaṛumaiyāku*, 3) [*vaṛimaiyāḱkē*] Tr, 3.
- impregnate *karuvura sey* [*karivura sey*] Tr, 1a.
- impress 1. to attract someone with ideas *kavar* [*kavar*] Tr, 2. 2. to affect deeply or strongly in mind or feelings *patiya sey* [*paḍiya sey*] Tr, 1a.
- imprint : to produce (a mark) on something by pressure *muttirai iṭu* [*muttirai iṭi*] Intr, 4a.
- improve *munneru* (<*munneru*, 3) [*munnerē*] Tr, 3.

improvise

improvise : to perform or provide without previous preparation;

extemporize **tiṭṭirenru ērpātu sey** [tiṭṭirenru ērpāri sey] Tr, 1a.

inaugurate toṭaṅkivai [toṭaṅgi vai] Tr, 6.

incarnate avatāram eṭu [avaḍāram ēri] Intr, 6.

incense āttiramūṭṭu [āttiramūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

incinerate suṭṭu nīrāḱku [suṭṭi nīrāḱki] Tr, 3.

incise : to carve **setuḱku** [seḍiḱki] Tr, 3.

incite : to urge on; stimulate or prompt to action **tūṇṭivīṭu** [tūṇ-
diviri] Tr, 4a.

incline sāy [sāy] Intr, 2.

include uḷḷataḱku (<uḷḷataṅku, 3) [uḷḷaraḱki] Tr, 3.

incorporate kūṭṭi sēr [kūṭṭi sēr] Tr, 6.

increase peruḱku (<peruku, 3) [peruḱki] Tr, 3.

incubate aṭaḱkār [aṭaḱxār] Tr, 6.

inculcate manattil paṭiya vai [manattil paḍiya vai] Tr, 6.

incur : to run or fall into some consequence, usually undesirable or injurious **uḷḷaku** (>uḷḷāḱku, 3) [uḷḷaxi] Intr, 3.

indemnify : to compensate for damage or loss sustained, expense incurred etc. **ilappīṭu sey** [ilappiri sey] Tr, 1a.

index : to provide with an index, as a book **aṭṭavaṇai amai** [aṭṭavaṇai amai] Tr, 6.

indicate suṭṭiḱkāṭṭu [suṭṭiḱkāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

indispose : to fall ill **uṭalṇalam keṭu** [uṭalṇalam keṭi] Intr, 4a.

individualize : to make distinctive **tanīṭtanmaiyaḷi** [tanittan-
maiyaḷi] Intr, 6.

indoctrinate pōtanai sey [pōḍanai sey] Tr, 1a.

induce tūṇṭu [tūṇḱi] Tr, 3.

indulge : to pamper **saluḱaḱkāṭṭu** [salixaiḱkāṭṭi] Intr, 3.

- indurate : to become hard; harden **kāyppatai** [kāypparai] Intr, 2.
 infamize **palitūrru** [paliḍūrrī] Tr, 3.
 infatuate **mayakku** (< **mayāṅku**, 3) [mayakki] Tr, 3.
 infer **anumāni** [anīmāni] Tr, 6; **ūki** [ūxi] Tr, 6.
 infest : to haunt in a troublesome manner, as destructive animals **sūlntu tākku** [sūlndi tākki] Tr, 3.
 infiltrate **ūturuvu** [ūririvi] Tr, 3.
 infix : to implant **ūnri naṭa** [ūnri naṛa] Intr, 7.
 inflame **tikkoluttu** [tikkolitti] Tr, 3.
 inflate : to swell **uppa sey** [uppa sey] Tr, 1a.
 infleet **ulvāṅku** [ulvāṅḡ] Tr, 3.
 inflict : to impose anything unwelcome **sumattu** [sumatti] Tr, 3.
 influence : to exercise influence on **tākkam ērpaṭuttu** [tākkam ērparitti] Intr, 3.
 inform **aṛivi** [aṛivi] Tr, 6; **terivi** [terivi] Tr, 6.
 infuriate **sinamūttu** [sinamūtti] Intr, 3.
 infuse **uṭceluttu** [uṭcelitti] Tr, 3.
 ingeminate **iraṭṭura sey** [iraṭṭura sey] Tr, 1a.
 inhabit **kuṭiyiru** [kuṭiyiri] Intr, 7.
 inhale **mūccu ulvāṅku** [mūccu ulvāṅḡ] Intr, 3.
 inherit **marapu urimaiyākap peru** [maraḇi urimaiyāxap peṛi] Tr, 4b.
 initiate **toṭaṅkivai** [toṭaṅgivai] Tr, 6.
 inject **uṭceluttu** [uṭcelitti] Tr, 3.
 injure 1. to hurt **kāyappaṭuttu** [kāyapparitti] Tr, 3. 2. to do wrong to **tūṅku sey** [tūṅḡ sey] Intr, 1a.
 innovate **putitākak kaṇṭupiti** [puḍiḍāxak kaṇḍiḇiri] Tr, 6.
 inoculate **tatuppūsi pōṭu** [taṛippūsi pōṛi] Intr, 4a.
 inseminate : to sow; implant seed into **vittiṭu** [vittiri] Intr, 4a.
 insert **seruku** [serixi] Tr, 3.

inset

inset **uṭpaṭamāxa sēr** [uṭpaṭamāxa sēr] Tr, 6.

insinuate : to suggest or hint slyly especially something
mollacious **maṛaimukamākak kuṛippiṭu** [maṛaimuxamāxak
kuṛippōri] Tr, 4a.

inspect **mērpārvaī sey** [mērpārvaī sey] Tr, 1a.

inspire 1. to inhale **mūccai ulvāṅku** [mūccai ulvāṅgt] Intr, 3.

2. to animate **uyirppūṭṭu** [uyirppūṭṭt] Intr, 3.

inspirit : to infuse spirit or life into **elucciyūṭṭu** [elēcciyūṭṭt]
Intr, 3.

install **nīruvu** [nīṛvṭ] Tr, 3.

instigate **tūṇṭivīṭu** [tūṇḍivīṛē] Tr, 4a.

instill : to infuse slowly into the mind or feelings **metuvākapa
pukaṭṭu** [meḍivāxap puxaṭṭt] Tr, 3.

institutionalize **amaippāxa māruru** (<amaippāka māruru, 3) [amaip-
pāka mārṛṛt] Tr, 3.

instruct 1. to teach; educate **karpi** [karpi] Tr, 6. 2. to direct or
command **kattalaiyīṭu** [kattalaiyīṛt] Intr, 4a.

insulate **tanippaṭuttu** [tanippaṛṭṭt] Tr, 3.

insult **avamati** [avamaḍi] Tr, 6.

insure **kāppuruti sey** [kāppurṭṭi sey] Tr, 1a.

integrate **iṇaittu onṛāḍku** [iṇaitṭi onṛāḍkt] Tr, 3.

intend **eṇṇu** [eṇṇt] Tr, 3.

interbreed **inakkalappu sey** [inakkalappṭ sey] Tr, 1a.

intercept : to stop or check (passage, travel etc.) **iṭaimari** [iṭai-
marṭi] Tr, 6.

interchange **parimārram sey** [parimārram sey] Tr, 1a.

interconnect **onṛōṭonru pinni iṇai** (<onṛōṭonru pinni iṇai, 2)
[onṛōṛonṛt pinni iṇai] Tr, 6.

interdepend **onṛaiyonru sārmtiru** [onṛaiyonṛt sārmdirṭ] Intr, 7.

interfere **talaiyiṭu** [talaiyiṭi] Intr, 4a.

intermit : to discontinue temporarily; suspend **iṭṭainiruttu** [iṭṭainirittṭi] Tr, 3.

interpret **uṭṭorūlai viḷakku** [uṭṭorūlai viḷakkṭi] Tr, 3.

interrogate : to examine a person by questioning **visāraṇai sey** [visāraṇai sey] Tr, 1a.

interrupt **kuṟukkiṭṭuḷ taṭu** [kuṟukkiṭṭṭi taṭi] Tr, 6.

intersect : to cut or divide by passing through or across
iraṇṭākap piri (<iraṇṭākap piri, 2) [iraṇḍāxap piri] Tr, 6.

intervene **kuṟukkiṭu** [kuṟukkiṭi] Intr, 4a.

interview **pēṭṭi kān** [pēṭṭi kāṇ] Tr, 5a.

intimidate **miratṭu** [miratṭi] Tr, 3.

intoxicate **pōṭaiyūṭṭu** [pōḍaiyūṭṭi] Tr, 3.

intrigue **sūḷcci sey** [sūḷcci sey] Tr, 1a.

introduce **aṟimukappaṭuttu** [aṟimuxappaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

intrude **ākkirami** [ākkirami] Tr, 6.

invade **paṭaiyeṭu** [paṭaiyeṭi] Intr, 6.

invalidate **payanarratāku** (<payanarratāku, 3) [payanarratākkṭi] Tr, 3.

inveigh **palitūṟu** [palidūṟi] Tr, 3.

invent **kaṇṭupitṭi** [kaṇḍiṭṭi] Tr, 6.

invert **talai kiḷākap puratṭu** [talai kiḷāxap puratṭi] Tr, 3.

invest **mutaliṭu** [muḍaliṭi] Intr, 4a.

investigate 1. to examine in detail **sōtanai sey** [sōḍanai sey] Tr, 1a. 2. to inquire **visāraṇai sey** [visāraṇai sey] Tr, 1a.

invite **alai** [alai] Tr, 6.

invoke : to make supplication or pray for **tolutu vēṇṭu** [tolḍṭ vēṇḍi] Tr, 3.

involve

involve *sikka vai* [sikka vai] Tr, 6.

irk *tontarai koṭu* [tondarai kori] Intr, 6.

irrigate *nīrppāyccu* [nīrppāyccē] Intr, 3.

irritate *ericcalūttu* [ericcalūttē] Intr, 3.

isolate *tanippaṭuttu* [tanippaṭitti] Tr, 3.

issue 1. to promulgate *āṇai pirappi* [āṇai pirappi] Intr, 6. 2. to publish for sale or distribution *veḷiyiṭu* [veḷiyiṭē] Tr, 4a.

itch *ari* [ari] Intr, 6.

itemize *vakai vakaiyāka sol* [vaxai vaxaiyāxa sol] Tr, 3.

iterate *tirumpat tirumpa sol* [tirimbat tirimba sol] Tr, 3.

J

jabber : to speak nonsensically *uḷaru* [uḷarē] Intr, 3.

jerk : to move with a quick, sharp motion *saṭṭenat taḷḷu* [saṭṭenat taḷḷē] Tr, 3.

jest : to joke *kēli sey* [kēli sey] Tr, 1a.

jingle : to make clinking or tinkling sounds, as metal objects, when struck together repeatedly *maṇi oli sey* [maṇi oli sey] Intr, 1a.

join : to put together; connect *iṇai* (<iṇai, 2) [iṇai] Tr, 6; *onru sēr* (<onru sēr, 2) [onru sēr] Tr, 6; *sēr* (<sēr, 2) [sēr] Tr, 6.

joint : to unite by a joint or joints *pūsi iṇai* (<p ū s i i ṇ a i, [pūsi iṇai] Tr, 6.

Joke 1. to make fun of *ēḷanam sey* [ēḷanam sey] Tr, 1a. 2. to say something in fun or sport, rather than in earnest

tamās paṇṇu [tamās paṇṇi] Tr, 3; **kiṇṭal sey** [kiṇṭal sey] Tr, 1a.

jollify : to become jolly or merry **ullāsamāy iru** [ullāsamāy iri] Intr, 7.

jolly **kēli sey** [kēli sey] Tr, 3.

jolt : to shock psychologically; to move by a sudden rough thrust **atircci uṇṭāḱḱu** (<atircci uṇṭāḱu, 3) [aṣircci uṇḍāḱḱi] Intr, 3.

jostle : to shove roughly or rudely against **muṭṭi mōtu** [muṭṭi mōḍḍi] Tr, 3.

jot : to write or mark down quickly **avasaramāka eḷutikkol** [avasaramāka eḷḷiḱḱol] Tr, 1b.

jounce : to move joltingly or roughly up and down **mēlē viḷuntu mōtu** [mēlē viḷiṇḍi mōḍḍi] Intr, 3.

joy **kaḷi** [kaḷi] Intr, 6; **makil** [maxil] Intr, 2.

jubilate : to show or feel great joy **perumakilccikkol** [perima-xilccikkol] Intr, 1b.

judge : to pass legal judgement (on a person) **tīrppaḷi** [tīrppaḷi] Intr, 6.

jumble : to mix in a confused mass; put or throw together without order **tārumārāḱak kala** [tārimārāḱak kala] Tr, 7.

jump **kuti** [kuḍi] Intr, 6; **tuḷḷu** [tuḷḷi] Intr, 3.

justify **sariyenak kāṭṭu** [sariyenak kāṭṭi] Tr, 3; **niruvu** [nirivi] Tr, 3.

K

keck : to retch; be nauseated **kumattū** [kumattū] Intr, 3.

keep

keep **vai** [vai] Tr, 6; **vaittiru** [vaittiri] Tr, 7.

kick : to strike with a motion of the foot **utai** [uḍai] Tr, 6.

miti [miḍi] Tr, 6.

kidnap **kaṭatticcel** [kaṭatticcel] Tr, 1c.

kill **kol** [kol] Tr 1c.

kiln : to burn in a furnace **sūlaiyil iṭu** [sūlaiyil iṭi] Tr, 4a.

kilt **pāvāṭaiyai mēlē iḷuttu seruku** [pāvāṭaiyai mēlē iḷittē serukē]

Intr, 3.

kindle **ēṛru** [ēṛri] Tr, 3; **poruttu** [porittē] Tr, 3; **koḷuttu** [koḷittē]

Tr, 3.

kiss **muttamiṭu** [muttamirē] Tr, 4a; **muttam koṭu** [muttam korē]

Intr, 6.

knead **pisai** [pisai] Tr, 2.

kneel **maṇṭiyiṭu** [maṇḍiyirē] Intr, 4a.

knit **pinru** [pinrē] Tr, 3.

knock 1. to strike in collision **iṭi** [iri] Tr, 6. 2. to strike
a sounding blow, as in seeking admittance **tattu** [tattē] Tr, 3.

knot **muṭiccuppōṭu** [muṛiccēppōrē] Tr, 4a.

know **aṛi** [ari] Tr, 2; **terintiru** [terindirē] Tr, 7.

knuckle **kaimuṭṭiyāl aṭi** [kaimuṭṭiyāl aṭi] Tr, 6.

L

label : to affix a label to **vivaraccittai oṭṭu** [vivaraccittai oṭṭē]
Intr, 3.

labour **ulai** [ulai] Intr, 6.

lack **kuraipaṭu** [kuraiṣarē] Intr, 4a.

lag : to fail to maintain a pre-established speed or pace **pintaṅku** [pintarigi] Intr, 3.

lambaste : to beat severely **naiyappuṭai** [naiyappuṭi] Tr, 6.

lame **muṭamādku** (< **muṭamāku**, 3) [muṭamākkē] Tr, 3; **noṇṭiyādku** (< **noṇṭiyāku**, 3) [noṇṭiyākkē] Tr, 3.

lament **pulampu** [pulambi] Intr, 3.

lance **īṭṭiyāl kuttu** [īṭṭiyāl kuttē] Tr, 3.

lapse : to fail to maintain **tavara viṭu** [tavara viṭē] Tr, 4a.

lash : to strike or beat, as with a whip **kasaiyāl ati** [kasaiyāl aṭi] Tr, 6.

last : to remain unexhausted **tīrāmal iru** [tīrāmal irē] Intr, 7.

latch : to close or fasten with a latch **tālppāl iṭu** [tālppāl iṭē] Tr, 4a.

lather **nuraiyāku** (> **nuraiyādku**, 3) [nuraiyāxē] Intr, 3.

laud : to praise; extol **pukaḷntu pēsu** [pukaḷndē pēṣē] Tr, 3.

laugh **siri** [siri] Intr, 6; **nakai** [naxai] Intr, 6.

launch : to set a small vessel in the water **mitakka viṭu** [miṭakka viṭē] Tr, 4a.

launder : to wash clothes, linens etc. **(āṭaikalai) veḷu** [āṭaikalai veḷē] Tr, 6; **salavai sey** [salavai sey] Tr, 1a.

lave : to wash **alampu** [alambi] Tr, 3.

lay 1. to put **iṭu** [iṭē] Tr, 4a; **pōṭu** [pōṭē] Tr, 4a. 2. to place in a horizontal position or a position of rest **kiṭattu** [kiṭattē] Tr, 3.

lead **īyam pūsu** [īyam pūṣē] Intr, 3.

lead 1. to go before **munsal** [munsal] Intr, 1c. 2. to guide **valikāṭṭu** [valixāṭṭē] Intr, 3.

leak **oluku** [olixē] Intr, 3; **kasi** [kasi] Intr, 2.

lean **sāy** [sāy] Intr, 2.

leap

leap : to jump over *kuti* [kuḍi] Intr, 6.

learn *kal* [kal] Tr, 5d; *paṭi* [paṭi] Tr, 6.

lease *kuttakaikkāka viṭu* [kuttakaikkāxa viṭi] Tr, 4a.

leave : to go away or depost from, as a place, a person, a thing; quit *viṭuvitu* [viṭṭiviri] Tr, 4a.

lecture *sorpolivārru* [sorpolivārri] Intr, 3.

legalize *saṭṭamāku* (<*saṭṭamāku*, 3) [saṭṭamākkē] Tr, 3.

legitimatize *saṭṭattirku uṭanpāṭāku* (<*saṭṭattirku uṭanpāṭāku*, 3) [saṭṭattirku uṭanpārākkē] Tr, 3.

lend : to give loan *kaṭan koṭu* [kaṭan koṭi] Tr, 6.

lengthen : to make greater in length *nīlamāku* (<*nīlamāku*, 3) [nīlamākkē] Tr, 3; *nīṭṭu* (<*nīl*, 1b) [nīṭṭi] Tr, 3.

let *viṭu* [viṭi] Tr, 4a.

lever *nempu* [nembē] Tr, 3.

level 1. to make two or more things equal, as in status, condition etc., *samamāku* (<*samamāku*, 3) [samamākkē] Tr, 3.

2. to make (a surface) level or even *maṭṭappaṭuttu* [maṭṭappaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

levigate : to reduce something to a fine powder *maip poṭiyāku* (<*maip poṭiyāku*, 3) [maip poṭiyākkē] Tr, 3.

liaise *toṭarpuk kol* [toṭarpuk kol] Tr, 1b.

libel : to misrepresent damagingly *poyyākak kurram sāṭṭu* [poyyākak kurram sāṭṭi] Intr, 3.

liberate *viṭuvi* [viṭṭivi] Tr, 6.

librate : to oscillate or move from side to side or between two points *ūsālāṭu* [ūsālāṭi] Intr, 3.

lick *nakku* [nakke] Tr, 3.

lie 1. to rest on a surface, especially, in a horizontal position

kita [kīra] Intr, 7. 2. to lie down **paṭu** [paṭi] Intr, 6. 3. speak falsely **poy sol** [poy sol] Intr, 3.

lift 1. to move or bring (something) upward, as from the ground, to some higher position **uyarttu** (<**uyar**, 2) [uyartti] Tr, 3; 2. to pull or strain upward in the effort to lift something **tūkku** [tūkkī] Tr, 3.

light 1. to give light to **oḷiyūttu** [oḷiyūttī] Intr, 3; 2. to ignite a cigar, cigarette or pipe for purposes of something **koluttu** [kolēttī] Tr, 3.

lighten : to become lighten **paḷuvaik kurai** (<**paḷuk** **kurai**, 2) [paḷivaik kurai] Tr, 6.

like **virumpu** [virimbī] Tr, 3.

limb **muṭamāḱku** (<**muṭamāku**, 3) [muṭamākkī] Tr, 3.

lime **suṇṇāmpu pūsu** [suṇṇāmbī pūsi] Intr, 3.

limit : to restrict by or as by establishing limits **varampukkuṭ paṭuttu** (<**varampukkuṭpaṭu**, 4 a) [varambukkuṭpaṭitti] Tr, 3.

limp : to walk a labored, jerky movement, as when lame **noṇṇi naṭa** [noṇṇi naṭa] Intr, 7.

line **kōṭiṭu** [kōṭiri] Tr, 4 a.

linger : to remain or stay in a place, as if from reluctance to leave **tayaṅki nīl** [tayaṅgi nīl] Intr, 1c.

link **iṇai** (<**iṇai**, 2) [iṇai] Tr, 6.

liquidate **tivālāḱku** (<**tivālāku**, 3) [tivālākkī] Tr, 3.

lisp : to speak with a lisp **maḷalaip pēsu** [maḷalaip pēsi] Intr, 3.

list : to enter in a list with others **paṭṭiyalil pativu sey** [paṭṭiya-lil paḍivi sey] Tr, 1a.

listen : to pay attention to what is said **urrukḱēl** [urṛikkēl] Tr, 5c; **kavani** [kavani] Tr, 6.

litigate

litigate **valakkāṭu** [valakkāṭi] Intr, 3.

live **vasi** [vasi] Intr, 6; **vāl** [vāl] Intr, 2.

load **sumai ēṛru** (<sumai ēru, 3) [sumai ērri] Tr, 3.

loathe : to feel intense aversion for **verupputan pār** [verippuran pār] Tr, 6.

localize : to confine to a particular place **ellaikkutpaṭuttu** [ellaikkutpaṭuttu] Tr, 3.

locate : to discover the place or location of **iṭam kuri** [iṭam kuri] Intr, 6.

lock **pūttu** [pūttu] Tr, 3.

lodge **taṅkumitaṁ aḷi** [taṅgimiraṁ aḷi] Intr, 6.

loiter : to linger aimlessly **sōmpittiri** [sōmbittiri] Intr, 2.

look **kāṇ** [kāṇ] Tr, 5a; **nōkku** [nōkkū] Tr, 3; **pār** [pār] Tr, 6.

loose 1. to let loose **taḷarttu** [taḷarttu] Tr, 3. 2. to release, as from constraint or obligation **viṭuvi** [viṭuvi] Tr, 6.

lose : to cease to have **ila** [ila] Tr, 7.

lour **puruvattai neri** [puruvattai neri] Intr, 6.

love **kāṭali** [kāṭali] Tr, 6; **nēsi** [nēsi] Tr, 6; **pāsam koḷ** [pāsam koḷ] Intr, 1b.

lower : to make lower in height or level **tālttu** (<tāl, 2) [tālttu] Tr, 3.

lubricate **eṇṇaipōṭu** [eṇṇaipōṭu] Intr, 4a.

lug : to pull along with force or effort **valittilu** [valittilu] Tr, 6.

lull : to soothe or quiet **amatippaṭuttu** (<a m a i t i p p a ṭ u, 4a) [amaiḍippaṭuttu] Tr, 3.

lumber **taṭṭuttatūmāri sel** [taṭṭuttatūmāri sel] Intr, 1c.

lure **kavar** [kavar] Tr, 2.

lurk : to wait in concealment **patuṅkiyiru** [paḍiṅgiyiru] Intr, 7.

lust : to have a passionate yearning **iccai kol** [*iccai kol*] Intr, 1b.

M

madden : to make mad or insane **paittiyamāku** (<**paittiyamāku**, 3) [*paittiyamākkē*] Tr, 3.

magnetize 1. to attract; mesmerize **īrttukkol** [*īrttākkol*] Tr, 1b.

2. to impart the properties of a magnet to **kāntavisaiyūttu** [*kāndavisaiyūttē*] Intr, 3.

magnify **peritāku** (<**peritāku**, 3) [*periṭākkē*] Tr, 3.

mail **añcal mūlam anuppu** [*añjal mūlam anēppē*] Tr, 3.

maintain **kāttu vā** [*kāttē vā*] Tr, 8; **parāmarittu vā** [*parāmarittē vā*] Tr, 8.

make **āku** (<**āku**, 3) [*ākkē*] Tr, 3; **sey** [*sey*] Tr, 1a; **paṭai** [*paṭai*] Tr, 6.

maltreat : to treat badly **koṭumaippaṭuttu** [*koṭimaippaṭittē*] Tr, 3.

mange : to conduct business or commercial affairs **naṭattu** [*naṭattē*] Tr, 3.

mangle : to crush so as to disfigure **nai** (>**nai**, 6) [*nai*] Intr, 2.

manhandle : to handle roughly **piṭittilu** [*piṭittilē*] Tr, 6.

manifest : to show plainly **teḷivākak kāttu** [*teḷivāxak kāttē*] Tr, 3.

manipulate **kaiyāl** [*kaiyāl*] Tr, 1b.

manure : to apply manure to **uram pōtu** [*uram pōṟē*] Intr, 4a; **eruvitu** [*eruvirē*] Intr, 4a.

mar : to damage or spoil **alī** (<**alī**, 2) Tr, 6; **keṭu** (<**k e ṭ u** 4a) [*keṭē*] Tr, 6.

mark

mark *kurīyitu* [*kurīyirī*] Intr, 4a.

marry *maṇam sey* [*maṇam sey*] Tr, 1a; *tirumaṇam sey* [*tirima-
ṇam sey*] Tr, 1a.

masacre *konṛu kuvi* [*konṛi kuvi*] Tr, 6.

massage *tēyttup piṭittu viṭu* [*tēyttip piṭitti viṭi*] Tr, 4a.

masticate : to chew *atukku* [*aṭikkē*] Tr, 3.

match : to fit together, as two things *sērttuvai* [*sērttīvai*] Tr, 6.

inature : to ripe *pakkuvamāku* (>*pakkuvamāku*, 3) [*pakkuvam-
āxē*] Intr, 3.

mature 1. to become due as a note *tavaṇai muṭi* (>*tavanaiyai
muṭi*, 6) [*tavaṇai muṭi*] Intr, 2 2 to become mature *paruvam
aṭai* [*parivamarai*] Intr, 2.

maximize : to increase to the greatest possible amount
or degree *mikutiyāku* (<*mikutiyāku*, 3) [*mixiṭiyākkē*] Tr, 3.

mean : intend *karutu* [*karṭṭē*] Intr, 3.

measure *aḷa* [*aḷa*] Tr, 7.

machanize *iyantiramāku* (<*iyantiramāku*, 3) [*iyandiramākkē*] Tr, 3.

mediate *iṭaininṛu iṇai* [*iṭaininṛi iṇai*] Tr, 6.

medicate : to treat with medicine *maruntu koṭu* [*marinṭi koṭi*]
Intr, 6.

meditate *tiyānam sey* [*tiyānam sey*] Intr, 1a.

meet : to join at an appointed place or time *santi* [*sandi*] Tr, 6.

meliorate *mēmpaṭa sey* [*mēmbaraṭa sey*] Tr, 1a.

melt : to become liquified by heat *uruku* (>*urukku*, 3) [*urixi*]
Intr, 3.

memorize : to learn by heart *uruppoṭu* [*urippōṭi*] Tr, 4a.

mend : to set right; make better; improve *sīrpaṭuttu* (<*sīrpaṭu*,
4a) [*sīrpaṭitti*] Tr, 3.

mention : to refer briefly to **kurippiṭu** [kurippiṭi] Tr, 4a.
merge **iraṇṭarak kala** [iraṇḍarak kala] Tr, 7.

mesh : to catch or entangle or as in a net **valaivaittup piṭi**
 [valaivaittip piṭi] Tr, 6.

mess : to make a mess or muddle of **kularupati sey** [kulariṣa ṛ i sey] Tr, 1a.

metamorphose : to change the form or nature **urumārru** (<urumāru, 3) [urimārrī] Tr, 3.

methodize **olūṇkupaṭuttu** (**olūṇkupaṭu**, 4a) [olūṇgiṣarittu] Tr, 3.

mewl : to cry as a baby, young child, or the like **siṇuṇku** [siṇṇ-gi] Intr, 3.

migrate : to go from one country, region or place of abode to settle in another **kuṭipeyar** [kuṭiṣeyar] Intr, 2.

milk **pāl kara** [pāl kara] Intr, 7.

mill : to grind **māvarai** (<māvarai, 2) [māvarai] Tr, 6.

mimic **pōla naṭi** [pōla naṭi] Tr, 6.

mince : to cut into very small pieces **kottu** [kottu] Tr, 3.

mind : to take notice **manattil kol** [manattil kol] Tr, 1b.

mine : to dig in (earth, rock, etc.) in order to obtain ores, coal, etc. **surāṇkavalī amai** (<surāṇkavalī amai, 2) [surāṇgavalī amai] Tr, 6.

mingle : to become mixed **kala** [kala] Tr, 7.

minimize : to reduce to the smallest possible amount or size **kurai** (<kurai, 2) [kurai] Tr, 6.

mint : to make coins by stamping metal **nāṇayam aṭi** [nāṇayam aṭi] Intr, 6.

mirror : to reflect in or as in mirror **kaṇṇāṭi pōl kāṭṭu** [kaṇṇāṭi pōl kāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

misappropriate : to put to a wrong use, as funds entrusted

misbehave

- to one's case *paṇam kaiyātu* [paṇam¹ kaiyāṛē] Intr, 3.
- misbehave *neri tavaṛi naṭa* [neri tavaṛi naṛa] Intr, 7.
- miscalculate *tavaṛākak kaṇakkīṭu* [tavaṛāxak kaṇakkīṛē] Tr, 4a.
- miscarry *karuccitaivuṛu* [karicciḍaivīṛi] Intr, 4b.
- miss : to fail to catch *tappaviṭu* [tappaviṛē] Tr, 4a; *tavaṛa viṭu* [tavaṛa viṛē] Tr, 4a.
- mistake *tavaṛu sey* [tavaṛē sey] Intr, 1a.
- mix *kala* [kala] Tr, 7.
- moan *iraṅkiyalu* [iraṅgiyalē] Intr, 1a.
- mobilize : to gather people, as for war *paṭait tiraṭṭu* (<paṭaṭaṭi tiraṭ, 1b) [paṭait tiraṭṭē] Tr, 3.
- mock *naiyāṇṭi sey* [naiyāṇḍi sey] Tr, 1a.
- moderate : to reduce the excessiveness of *aṭalku* (<aṭaṅku, 3) [aṭakkē] Tr, 3.
- modernize *nākarīkamāḱku* (<nākarīkamāku, 3) [nāxarīxamākkē] Tr, 3.
- modify *māṛṛam sey* [māṛṛam sey] Tr, 1a.
- modulate : to regulate *oluṅkupaṭuttu* [oluṅgiṭṭaṭṭē] Tr, 3.
- moisten *īramāḱku* (<īramāku, 3) [īramākkē] Tr, 3.
- molest : to bother *tontaravu koṭu* [tontaravi koṛē] Intr, 6.
- monitor *mēṛpārvai sey* [mēṛpārvai sey] Tr, 1a.
- monopolize : to exercise monopoly of *muḷu āṭūkkam seluttu* [muḷē āḍikkam selṭṭē] Intr, 3.
- mop : to make a disappointed or unhappy face *alaku kāṭṭu* [alaxē kāṭṭē] Tr, 3.
- mould *varppaṭam sey* [vārppaṛam sey] Tr, 1a.
- mount : to climb the mountain *malaiyēru* (>malaiyēṛru, 3) [malaiyēṛi] Intr, 3.
- mourn *varuntu* [varindē] Intr, 3.

- move 1. to have a regular motion **asai** (<**asai**, 2) [**asai**] Tr, 6.
 2. to pass from one place to another **iṭam peyar** [**iṭam peyar**]
 Intr, 2.
 muddle : to cause to become mentally confused **kulappu** (<**ku-**
lampu, 3) [**kulappi**] Tr, 3.
 multiply **perukku** (<**peruku**, 3) [**perikki**] Tr, 3.
 mumble **muṇumuṇu** [**muṇimuṇi**] Tr, 6.
 munch **asaipōṭu** [**asaiḥōṭi**] Tr, 4a.
 murder **kolai sey** [**kolai sey**] Tr, 1a.
 murmur **muṇumuṇu** [**muṇimuṇi**] Tr, 6.
 muster : to assemble for inspection **oruṅku tiraṭṭu** (<**oruṅku ti-**
ral, 1b) [**oriṅgi tiraṭṭi**] Tr, 3.
 mutilate : to deprive (a person or animal) of a limb or
 other essential part **muṭamāḱku** (<**muṭamāḱu**, 3) [**muṭamāḱki**]
 Tr, 3.
 mutter **muṇumuṇu** [**muṇimuṇi**] Tr, 6.
 mystify **putir itu** [**puḍir iṭi**] Tr, 4a.
 mythicize : to treat as a myth **purāṇamāḱku** (< **purāṇamāḱu**, 3)
 [**purāṇamāḱki**] Tr, 3.

N

- nab : to capture **piṭi** [**piṭi**] Tr, 6.
 nag : to torment with persistent demands or complaints
tollaipparṭuttu [**tollaipparṭitti**] Tr, 3.
 name **peyaritu** [**peyariti**] Intr, 4a.
 nap : to sleep for a short time **siru tuyil koḷ** [**siri tuyil koḷ**]
 Intr, 1b.

narrate

narrate **eṭutturai** [eṭitturai] Tr, 6.

nationalize **tēsiyamamayamāku** (< **tēsiyamamayamāku**, 3) [tēsiyamaya-mākkē] Tr, 3.

natter : grumble **muṇumunu**, [munimuni] Tr, 6.

nauseate **aruvaruppūttu** [arivarippūttē] Intr, 3.

navigate **kaṭalil seluttu** [kaṭalil selittē] Tr, 3.

near **aṇiku** [aṇikē] Tr, 3; **nerunku** [neriṅgē] Tr, 3.

necessitate **avasiamāku** (< **avasiamāku**, 3) [avasiamākkē] Tr, 3.

need **tēvaippaṭu** [tēvaippaṭē] Intr, 4a.

negate 1. to invalidate **maru** [maṛē] Tr, 6. 2 to deny the existence **nirākari** [nirāxari] Tr, 6.

neglect : to pay no attention or little attention to **puṛakkaṇi** [puṛakkaṇi] Tr, 6.

negotiate : to deal with others **kūṭikkalantu pēsu** [kūṭikkalandē pēsē] Tr, 3.

neigh **kanai** [kanai] Intr, 6.

nerve : to give strength **valivūttu** [valivūttē] Intr, 3.

nest **kūtu kaṭṭi vāl** [kūṛi kaṭṭi vāl] Intr, 2.

neutralize : to make neutral **maṭṭuppaṭuttu** [maṭṭippaṛittē] Tr, 3.

nibble **koṛi** [koṛi] Tr, 6.

nick **vaṭuppaṭuttu** (< **vaṭuppaṭu**, 4a) [vaṭippaṛittē] Tr, 3.

nip **kiḷḷu** [kiḷḷē] Tr, 3.

nod : to make a slight, quick inclination of the head as in assent or greeting **talaiyasai** [talaiyasai] Intr, 6; **talaiyāttu** [talaiyāttē] Intr, 3.

nominate : to propose (someone) as a proper person for appointment or election to an officer **valimoli** [valimoli] Tr, 2

notch **vaṭu uṇṭupannu** [vaṭi uṇḍiḥanni] Intr, 3.

note 1. to make a record of **kuri** [kuri] Tr, 6. 2. to observe carefully **kavani** [kavani] Tr, 6.

notice : to observe carefully **kavani** [kavani] Tr, 6.

notify 1. to give notice **aṛivi** [aṛivi] Tr, 6. 2. to inform **teriyappatuttu** [teriyappariṭṭi] Tr, 3.

nourish : to sustain with food **ūṭṭivaḷar** [ūṭṭivaḷar] Tr, 6; **pēṇu** [pēṇṭi] Tr, 3; **pēṇivaḷar** [pēṇivaḷar] Tr, 6.

nudge : to push slightly or jog, especially with the elbow **muḷaṅkaiyāl aṭi** [muḷaṅgaiyāl aṛi] Tr, 6.

nullify : to invalidate **tallūpaṭi sey** [talliḥari sey] Tr, 1a.

numb **marattuppōka sey** [marattippōṛa sey] Tr, 1a.

number **ilakkamiṭu** [ilakkamiṭi] Tr, 4a.

numerate : to count **eṇṇu** [eṇṇi] Tr, 3.

O

oar **tutuppu vali** [tuṛippi vali] Intr, 6.

obey : to comply with or follow the commands, restrictions, wishes, or instructions of **kīlpaṭi** [kīlpari] Intr, 2

object **maṛuppukūru** [maṛippiḥkūṛi] Intr, 3.

objectify **uruvam koṭu** [urivam koṛi] Intr, 6.

objurgate : to reproach or denounce vehemently **kaṭintu sol** [kaṛindṭi sol] Tr, 3.

obligate : to oblige or bind morally or legally **sattappaṭi kaṭṭuppatuttu** (<**sattappaṭi kaṭṭuppatu**, 4a) [saṭṭappari kaṭṭippariṭṭi]

oblige

Tr, 3.

oblige : to constrain **kaṭṭuppaṭuttu** (<**kaṭṭuppaṭu**, 4a) [kaṭṭippa-
riṭṭi] Tr, 3.

obliterate : to remove all traces of **tutaṭṭaṭi** [tuṭaṭṭaṭi] Tr, 6.

obscure : to make confusing **teḷivarratāku** (<**teḷivarratāku**, 3)
[teḷivarraḍākkē] Tr, 3.

observe 1. to perceive **urruṇōkku** [urruṇōkkē] Tr, 3. 2. to conform
to, as a law **pinparru** [pinparri] Tr, 3.

obsess **sallaippaṭuttu** [sallaippaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

obstruct **taṭu** [taṭi] Tr, 6; **maṭi** [maṭi] Tr, 6.

obtain : to acquire **aṭai** [aṭai] Tr, 2; **peru** [peri] Tr, 4 b.

obviate : to eliminate **appurappaṭuttu** [appurappaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

occasion : to cause or bring about **viḷaivi** [viḷaivi] Tr, 6.

occupy : to take possession and control of **ākkirami** [ākkirami]
Tr, 6.

occur **nata** [nara] Intr, 7; **nataiperu** [naraiberi] Intr, 4b; **nikal** [ni-
xa] Intr, 2.

offend : to hurt **manattaip puṇpaṭuttu** (<**manam puṇpaṭu**, 4a)
[manattaip puṇpaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

offer : to present for acceptance or rejection **ali** [ali] Tr, 6; **ko-
ṭu** [koṭi] Tr, 6; **valaṅku** [valaṅgi] Tr, 3.

officiate **paniyāru** [paniyāri] Intr, 3.

offload **sarakku irakku** (<**sarakku iraku**, 3) [sarakkē irakkē] Tr, 3.

ogle : to look at amorously **osintu pār** [osindē pār] Tr, 6.

oil : to lubricate **ennaipōtu** [ennaiḍōṭi] Intr, 4a.

omit **viṭupaṭu** [viṭṭaṭi] Intr, 4a; **viṭṭuviṭu** [viṭṭiviri] Tr, 4a.
open **tira** [tira] Tr, 7.

operate **iyāṅku** (>**iyakku**, 3) [iyaṅgi] Intr, 3.

opine **karutu** [karēḍē] Intr, 3.

oppose **etir** [eḍir] Tr, 6.

oppress **amukku** [amikkē] Tr, 3.

opt : to make a choice **viruppattait terivi** [virippattait terivi] Intr, 6.

orate **sorpolivu sey** [sorpolivi sey] Intr, 1a.

ordain : to confer holy orders upon **samayap paṇiyil amarttu** [samayap paṇiyil amartti] Tr, 3.

order 1. to put in order **olūṅkupātuttu** (<**olūṅkupātu**, 4a) [olūṅgī-
ḥaritti] Tr, 3; 2 to give an order **uttiraviṭu** [uttiraviṭi] Intr, 4a.

organize **ērpāṭusey** [ērpāṭisey] Tr, 1a.

originate : to have origin **pīra** [pīra] Intr, 7; **tōṇru** [tōṇri] Intr, 3.

ornament **oppanai sey** [oppanai sey] Tr, 1a.

oscillate **ūsālāṭu** [ūsālāṭi] Intr, 3.

out **veḷiyēru** (<**veḷiyēru**, 3) [veḷiyērrē] Tr, 3.

outburst **veṭittu veḷippātu** [veṭitti veḷippaṭi] Intr, 4a.

outcast **sātinīkkam sey** [sāḍinīkkam sey] Tr, 1a.

outflow **vaḷintōṭu** [vaḷindōṭi] Intr, 3.

overburden **nīraiya sumattu** [nīraiya sumatti] Tr, 3.

overcast : to overcloud **mappuppōṭu** [mappippōṭi] Intr, 4a.

overcharge : to charge too much for something **kūṭutal kaṭṭa-
ṇam viti** [kūṭiḍal kaṭṭaṇam viḍi] Intr, 6.

overcome : to conquer **verri koḷ** [verri koḷ] Tr, 1b.

overflow : to flow over (the brim, banks, borders, etc.) **poṅkivali**
[poṅgivali] Intr, 2

overhang : to project or jut over **kavintiru** [kavindirē] Intr, 7.

overhear **oṭṭukkēḷ** [oṭṭikkēḷ] Tr, 5c.

overlay : to overspread with something **mēlē viri** (<**mēlē viri**, 2)
[mēlē viri] Tr, 6.

overlook : to disregard, ignore **purakkāṇi** [purakkāṇi] Tr, 6.

overrule

overrule : to rule or disallow the arguments of a person
otukkittaḷḷu [oḍikkittallaḷi] Tr, 3.

overthrow 1. to throw too far **tūdkkiyeri** [tūdkkiyeri] Tr, 2 2. to overcome or defeat **tōrkaṭi** [tōrkari] Tr, 6.

overturn : to capsize **kaviḷ** (>**kaviḷ**, 6) [kaviḷ] Intr, 2

overwhelm : to overcome completely in mind or feeling
uṇarcciyil āḷttu (uṇarcciyil āḷ, 2) [uṇarcciyil āḷttē] Tr, 3.

owe : to be indebted to **kaṭappattiru** [kaṭappaṭṭiru] Intr, 7.

own : to have or hold as one's own **sontamāḍḍu** (<**sontamāḍu**, 3) [sontamāḍḍi] Tr, 3.

P

pacify : to bring or restore to a state of piece **amaitippaṭuttu**
(<**amaitippaṭu**, 4a) [amaiḍippaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

pack : to make into a pack or bundle **poti** [poḍi] Tr, 2

paddle : to propel with a paddle **tutuppu vali** [tuṭṭipṭi vali] Intr, 6.

page : to paginate **pakka eṇ kuri** [pakka eṇ kuri] Intr, 6.

pain **nō** [nō] Intr, 8.

paint 1. to produce (a picture, design, etc.) in paint **ōviyam tīṭtu**
[ōviyam tīṭṭi] Intr, 3; 2 to coat, cover, or decorate (something)
with or as with paint **sāyam pūsu** [sāyam pūṣi] Intr, 3; **varṇam aṭi** [varṇam aṭi] Intr, 6.

pair : to form into a pair, as by matching or joining **iṇai** (<**iṇai**, 2) [iṇai] Tr, 6.

pale **veḷirippō** [veḷirippō] Intr, 8.

palpitate : to pulsate **tuṭi** [tuṭi] Intr, 6.

pamper **atika salukaik kattu** [aḍixa salixaik kattu] Intr, 3.

pant : to breath hard and quickly **irai** [irai] Intr, 6; **muccu van̄ku** [muccivāṅgī] Intr, 3.

parade **paṭaittirattu** [paṭaittirattu] Intr, 3.

paralyse **seyalara sey** [seyalara sey] Tr, 1a.

paraphrase : to render the meaning of in a paraphrase **polippurai** **kuru** [polippurai kuru] Intr, 3.

pardon **mannittuviṭu** [mannittiviri] Tr, 4a.

parget **kāraip pusu** [kāraip pusu] Intr, 3.

part **kūrukaḷākap piri** (<**kūrukaḷākap piri**, 2) [kūrukaḷāxap piri] Tr, 6.

participate **paṅkupeṛu** [paṅgiṅeṛi] Intr, 4b.

particularize **kurippittuk kuru** [kurippittuk kuru] Tr, 3.

pass 1. to obtain the approval or sanction **anumati peru** [animaḍi peru] Intr, 4. 2 to die **ira** [ira] Intr, 4b. 3. to go across or over **kaṭantusel** [kaṭandisel] Tr, 1c. 4. to succeed **t e r u** [tēru] Intr, 3.

paste **otṭu** [otṭi] Tr, 3.

pat : to strike lightly or gently **mellat tatṭu** [mellat tatṭi] Tr, 3.

patch : to make by joining patches or pieces together **otṭi sari sey** [otṭi sari sey] Tr, 1a.

patronize : to give one's patronage **ātaravaḷi** [āḍaravaḷi] Intr, 6.

pawn : to pledge **aṭakuvai** [aṭaxivai] Tr, 6.

pay : to pay wages **ūtiyam koṭu** [ūḍiyam koṭi] Intr, 6.

peck : to make strokes with beak **alakināl kottu** [alaxināl kottu] Tr, 3.

pedal **mitittu iyakku** [miḍitti iyakku] Tr, 3.

peel : to strip (something) of its skin, bark, etc. **tōluri** (<**tōluri**, 2) [tōluri] Tr, 6.

peep

peep : to look through a small opening or from concealed location **oḷintu pār** [oḷindi pār] Tr, 6.

peer : to look narrowly or searchingly **kūṁtunōḷḱu** [kūṁdīnōḱḱi] Tr, 3.

pelt : to throw (missiles) **vīsu** [vīsi] Tr, 3.

penalize : to subject to a penalty, as a person **taṇṭi** [taṇḍi] Tr, 6.

penetrate : to pierce **uṭpuku** (> **uṭpukuttu**, 3) [uṭpuxṭi] Intr, 2; **ūṭuruvu** [ūṭirivṭi] Tr, 3.

perceive **uṇar** [uṇar] Tr, 2

percolate **vaṭikattu** [vaṭixattṭi] Tr, 3.

perfect **niraivupaṭuttu** [niraivīṣaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

perforate **tuḷaiyiṭu** [tuḷaiyirṭi] Tr, 4a.

perform **naṭattu** [naṭattṭi] Tr, 3.

perfume : to impart a pleasant fragrance to **maṇam parappu** [maṇam parappṭi] Intr, 3.

perfuse : to over-spread with colour, etc. **teli** [teḷi] Tr, 6.

peril : to expose to danger **iṭarukkullākku** [iṭarṭikkullākḱi] Tr, 3.

perish **ali** (> **ali**, 6) [aḷi] Intr, 2.

perk : to raise smartly or briskly **sattēṇṇu talainimir** [sattēṇṇi talainimir] Intr, 2.

permeate : to penetrate through the pores **ūṭuruvu** [ūṭirivṭi] Tr, 3.

permit **anumati** [anīmaḍi] Tr, 6.

permute : to alter, change **murai māṛru** [murai māṛṛi] Tr, 3.

perpetuate **nīṭittirukka sey** [nīṭittirukka sey] Tr, 1a.

perplex **aṭircciyūṭtu** [aḍircciyūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

persecute : to harass persistently **vāṭtu** [vāṭṭi] Tr, 3.

- persist** *viṭātu varpuṟuttu* [viṭāḍi varpuritti] Tr, 3.
- personate** : to act or portray *pōla sey* [pōla sey] Tr, 1a.
- personify** *āluruvāḍku* (< *āluruvāku*, 3) [*ālurivāḍki*] Tr, 3
- perspire** *viyarvai arumpu* [viyarvai arimbi] Intr, 3.
- persuade** : to convince *iṇaṅka vai* [iṇaṅga vai] Tr, 6.
- pertain** : to have relation *poruttamāyiru* [porittamāyiri] Intr, 7.
- pervade** : to spread through every part of *ūṭuruvip paravu* [ūṭuruvip paravi] Tr, 3.
- pester** *ōyātu tollaikkōṭu* [ōyāḍi tollaikkōṭi] Intr, 6.
- pet** : to fondle *koṇci sirāṭṭu* [koṇji sirāṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- petrify** : to convert into stone *kallāḍku* (< *kallāku*, 3) [*kallāḍki*] Tr, 3.
- phonograph** *olippativu sey* [olippaḍivi sey] Tr, 1a.
- photograph** *niḷarpaṭam eṭu* [niḷarpaṭam eṭi] Tr, 6.
- pick** *tērmteṭu* [tērmdeṭi] Tr, 6.
- picket** *maṇiyal sey* [maṇiyal sey] Intr, 1a.
- pierce** *tuḷaittuccel* [tuḷaitticcel] Tr, 1c.
- pilfer** : to steal, especially in small quantities *siru kaḷavu sey* [*siri kaḷavi sey*] Intr, 1a.
- pillage** : to spoil *pālāḍku* (< *pālāku*, 3) [*pālāḍki*] Tr, 3.
- pillar** : to provide or support with pillars *tūṇkaḷāl tāṇku* [*tūṇkaḷāl tāṅgi*] Tr, 3.
- pilot** *valikāṭṭik kūṭṭiccel* [valixāṭṭik kūṭṭiccel] Tr, 1c.
- pinch** *kiḷḷu* [kiḷḷi] Tr, 3; *nullu* [nulli] Tr, 3.
- pine** : to fail gradually in health or vitality from grief, regret, or longing *vāṭṭamuru* [vāṭṭamuri] Intr, 4b.
- pinpoint** *nuṭṭamākak kuṟippitu* [nuṭṭamāxak kuṟippiṭi] Tr, 4a.
- pioneer** : to lead the way for (a group) *munnōṭiyāy amai*

pirate

[*munṇōriyāy amai*] Intr, 2.

pirate : to rob *sūraiyaṭu* [*sūraiyaṛi*] Tr, 3.

piss *sirunīr kali* [*sirīnīr kali*] Intr, 6.

pit *kūli tōṇṭu* [*kūli tōṇḍi*] Intr, 3.

pitch : to throw, fling, hurl or toss *kurinōkki viṣu* [*kurinōkki viṣi*] Tr, 3.

pity *iraṅku* [*iraṅgi*] Intr, 3.

placate *sāntappaṭuttu* [*sāndappaṛitti*] Tr, 3.

place *vai* [*vai*] Tr, 6.

plagiarize *eḷuttuttiruṭṭu sey* [*eḷittittirīṭṭi sey*] Intr, 1a.

plait *saṭai pinṇu* [*saṛai pinṇi*] Tr, 3.

plan *tiṭṭamiṭu* [*tiṭṭamiṛi*] Tr, 4a.

plane : to smooth or dress with or as with a plane or a planer
ilaittu vaḷavaḷappāḱku [*ilaitti vaḷavaḷappāḱḱi*] Tr, 3.

planish : to give a smooth finish to (metal) by striking it lightly, with a smoothly faced hammer *merukūṭṭu* [*meriṭūṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

plank : to lay, cover or finish with planks *palakaiyāl taḷam pāvu* [*palaxaiyāl taḷam pāvi*] Intr, 3.

plant : to put or set in the ground for growth, as young trees *naṭu* [*naṛi*] Tr, 4a.

plaster : to cover with plaster *appu* [*appi*] Tr, 3; *pūsu* [*pūsi*] Tr, 3.

plate : to coat (metal) with a thin film of gold, nickel, silver, etc., by mechanical or chemical means *mulām pūsu* [*mulām pūsi*] Tr, 3.

play 1. to perform (music) as instrument *vāsi* [*vāsi*] Tr, 6. 2.
to take part in a game *viḷaiyaṭu* [*viḷaiyaṛi*] Intr, 3.

plead 1. to use arguments or persuasions for something **ūtarit-tup pēsu** [āḍarittip pēsi] Tr, 3; 2. to put forward an answer on the part of a defendant to a legal declaration or charge **manrātu** [manrāri] Intr, 3; **valakkātu** [valakkāri] Intr, 3.

please **makiḷvi** (< **makiḷ**, 2) [maxiḷvi] Tr, 6.

pleasure : to give pleasure to **inpamaḷi** [inpamaḷi] Tr, 6.

pledge 1. to pawn **aṭakuvai** [aṭaxivai] Tr, 6.

plot : to plan secretly **satittittam uruvāku** [saḍ ittittam uri-vākki] Intr, 3.

plough **ulu** [uḷi] Tr, 1a.

pluck **koy** [koy] Tr, 1a; **paṛi** [paṛi] Tr, 6.

plunder : to rob of goods **kolḷaiyiṭu** [kolḷaiyiri] Tr, 4a.

plunge **mūḷkaṭi** [mūḷxari] Tr, 6.

pluralize **panmaiyaḷku** (< **panmaiyaḷu**, 3) [panmaiyaḷkki] Tr, 3.

ply : to run or travel regularly over a fixed course or between certain places, as a boat, bus etc. **vāṭakaḷḷkāka oṭṭu** [vāṭaxaik-kāka oṭṭi] Tr, 3.

poach : to cook in a hot liquid that is kept just below the boiling point **avi** [avi] Tr, 6.

pocket **saṭṭaippaiyil vaittukkol** [saṭṭaippaiyil vaittākkol] Tr, 1b.

poison **nañcūṭṭu** [nañjūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

polish **minukku** [miniḷkki] Tr, 3; **merukēru** (< **merukēru**, 3) [merukēri] Tr, 3.

politicize **arasiyalāku** (< **arasiyalāku**, 3) [arasiyalākki] Tr, 3.

poll **vākkeṭuppu naṭattu** [vākkeriṭṭi naṭatti] Tr, 3.

pollute **mūsupaṭuttu** (< **māsupaṭu**, 4a) [māsiṭaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

popularize **ellārukkuṁ teriyappaṭuttu** [ellāriḷḷim teriyappaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

populate

populate **kuṭiyērru** (<**kuṭiyēru**, 3) [**kuṭiyērrē**] Tr, 3.

portion **paṅkukaḷākap piri** [**paṅgəḷāxap piri**] Tr, 6.

portray 1. to represent by a painting **uruvappaṭam elutu** [**urivapparam eḷēḍē**] Tr, 3. 2. to depict in words **viḷakkamāka varuṇi** [**viḷakkamāxa varəṇi**] Tr, 6.

position : to put in a particular position **uriya iṭattil amarttu** [**uriya iṭattil amarttē**] Tr, 3.

possess **perirru** [**perirē**] Intr, 7.

post 1. to mail **aṅcalpetṭiyil pōṭu** [**aṅjalpetṭiyil pōṭē**] Tr, 4a. 2. to affix (a notice) to a wall **suvaroṭṭi oṭṭu** [**suvaroṭṭi oṭṭē**] Intr, 3. 3. to place or station at a post **paṇiyil amarttu** [**paṇiyil amarttē**] Tr, 3.

postpone **taḷḷivai** [**taḷḷivai**] Tr, 6.

pot-roast **pulukku** [**puḷikkē**] Tr, 3.

potentiate **ārral aḷi** [**ārral aḷi**] Tr, 6.

pounce : to attack suddenly **tiṭirenat tādku** [**tiṭirenat tākkē**] Tr, 3.

pound : to crush by beating, as with an instrument **iṭi** (<**iṭi**, 2) [**iṭi**] Tr, 6.

pour **ūrru** [**ūrre**] Tr, 3; **kōṭṭu** [**kōṭṭē**] Tr, 3; **sori** [**sori**] Tr, 2; **poli** [**poli**] Tr, 2.

pout : to protrude the lips **utatukalaip pitukku** [**uḍaṇṇaḷaip piḍikkē**] Tr, 3.

powder **poṭi** (<**poṭi**, 2) [**poṭi**] Tr, 6; **poṭiyāku** (<**poṭiyāku**, 3) [**poṭiyākkē**] Tr, 3; **tūḷāku** (<**tūḷāku**, 3) [**tūḷākkē**] Tr, 3.

practise 1. to pursue a profession especially law or medicine **tolil naṭattu** [**tolil naṭattē**] Intr, 3. 2. to exercise oneself by performance tending to give proficiency **palaku** (>**palaku**,

3) [palaxi] Intr, 3.

pragmatize **pakuttarivukku ottatādku** [pakuttarivukki ottatākki] Tr, 3.

praise **pukal** [puxal] Tr, 2; **pōrru** [pōrri] Tr, 3; **meccu** [mecci] Tr, 3.

prattle **malalaip pēsu** [malalaip pesi] Intr, 3.

pray **pirārtti** [pirārtti] Tr, 6; **valipātu** [valiḥarī] Tr, 4a.

preach **upatēsi** [uḥaḍēsi] Tr, 6.

precede : to go before, as in place, order, rank, importance, or time **murpatu** [murpari] Intr, 4a.

precis **surukku** [surikki] Tr, 3.

preclude : to exclude or debar from something **vilakku** (<vila-ku, 3) [vilakki] Tr, 3.

predict : to tell in advance **varuvaturai** [varivaḍurai] Intr, 6.

preface : to provide with a preface **munnuraiyalī** [munnuraiyali] Intr, 6.

prefer **virumpu** [virimbū] Tr, 3.

prejudice **tappāka enṇu** [tappāka enṇi] Tr, 3.

prelect : to lecture or discourse **virivuraiyārru** [virivuraiyārri] Intr, 3.

prelude: to introduce by a prelude **pāyirattutan toṭaṅku** [pāyirattutan toṭaṅgi] Tr, 3.

premonish : to warn before hand **munneccarikkai sey** [munneccarikkai sey] Tr, 1a.

prepare 1. to manufacture; get ready **tayārsey** [tayārsey] Tr, 1a.

2. to arrange **munṇērpātu sey** [munṇērpāri sey] Tr, 1a.

prescribe 1. to designate or order the use of **kurittuk koṭu** [kurittik koṭi] Tr, 6. 2. to lay down as a rule or as a course to be followed **vitimurai sey** [viḍimurai sey] Tr, 1a.

preserve

preserve *keṭāmal kāppārru* [keṭāmal kāppārrī] Tr, 3.

preside *talaimaitāṅku* [talaimaiṭāṅṭi] Intr, 3.

press 1. to act upon with steadily applied weight or force
amukku (<*amuṅku*, 3) [*amūḱḱi*] Tr, 3; *aluttu* (<*aluntu*, 3)
[*alūttū*] Tr, 3. 2. to use urgent entreaty *avasaraṇṇatuttu* (<
avasaraṇṇatu, 4a) [*avasaraṇṇatūttī*] Tr, 3. 3. to compel
kaṭṭayapaṇṇatuttu [*kaṭṭāyapaṇṇatūttī*] Tr, 3.

presume *ūki* [ūxi] Tr, 6.

pretend *naṭi* [naṭi] Intr, 6; *pāvanai sey* [pāvanai sey] Intr, 1a.
pāsāṅku sey [pāsāṅṭi sey] Intr, 1a.

prevail *naṭappil iru* [naṭappil iri] Intr, 7.

prevent *taṭu* [taṭi] Tr, 6.

prewise : to foresee *varuvaturai* [varivaḱurai] Intr, 6.

prevaricate : to speak falsely or misleadingly with deliberate
intent *maḷuppu* [maḷippi] Tr, 3.

prey *irai tēṭu* [irai tēṭi] Intr, 3.

price *vīlai kuṛi* [vīlai kuṛi] Intr, 6.

prick *kuttu* [kuttī] Tr, 3.

prickle : to prick lightly *muḷḷāl kuttu* [muḷḷāl kuttī] Tr, 3.

print *accitu* [accitī] Tr, 4a.

privelege *salukaṭaiyāli* [saḱṭaiyāli] Intr, 6.

probe *nuṇṇukamāka āyvi sey* [nuṇṇikamāka āyvi sey] Tr, 1a.

proceed *naṭatticcel* [naṭatticcel] Tr, 1c.

process 1. to institute a legal process against *naṭavaṭikkai eṭu*
[naṭavaṭikkai eṭi] Intr, 6. 2. to treat by some
particular process, as in manufacturing *paṭanappaṭuttu*
[paḱanappaṭūttī] Tr, 3.

proclaim *paraṭisārru* [paraṭisārrī] Tr, 3.

procure *muyanṇiperu* [muyanṇiṇṇeri] Tr, 4a.

produce **urpattiṇṇu** [*urpattiṇṇi*] Tr, 3.

profess : to admit frankly **ērūkkol** [*ērūkkol*] Tr, 1b.

professionalize **tolilāḍu** (< **tolilāḍu**, 3) [*tolilāḍi*] Tr, 3.

profit **lāṇam aṭai** [*lāṇam aṭai*] Intr, 2.

progress **munṇēru** (> **munṇēru**, 3) [*munṇēri*] Intr, 3.

prohibit **taṭaisey** [*taṭaisey*] Tr, 1a; **vilakḍu** (< **vilakḍu**, 3) [*vilakḍi*] Tr, 3.

project **nīttikkonṭiru** [*nīttikkonḍiri*] Intr, 7.

proliferate **viraiṇāḍap perukḍu** (< **viraiṇāḍapperukḍu**, 3) [*viraiṇāḍap perikḍi*] Tr, 3.

prologue **mukavurai kūri aṇimukappaṭuttu** [*mukavurai kūri aṇimukappaṭitti*] Tr, 3.

prolong **nīṭṭu** (< **nīṭṭu**, 1b) [*nīṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

promise **vāḍkaḷi** [*vāḍkaḷi*] Intr, 6.

promote 1. to advance in rank, dignity, position etc., **uyarttu** (< **uyar**, 2) [*uyartti*] Tr, 3; 2. to encourage the existence or progress of **ūḍkamaḷi** [*ūḍkamaḷi*] Intr, 6. 3. to advance the next higher grade **paṭavi uyaru koṭu** [*paṭavi uyarvi koṭi*] Intr, 6.

prompt **ninaivuppaṭuttu** [*ninaivuppaṭitti*] Tr, 3.

promulgate **pirakaṇam sey** [*pirakaṇam sey*] Tr, 1a.

pronounce 1. to articulate **uccari** [*uccari*] Tr, 6. 2. to declare **paraṇisārru** [*paraṇisārru*] Tr, 3.

propagate **piraccāram sey** [*piraccāram sey*] Tr, 1a.

propel **munṇōḍki seluttu** [*munṇōḍki selitti*] Tr, 3.

propound **mun eṭutturai** [*mun eṭutturai*] Tr, 6.

propose **munmolī** [*munmolī*] Tr, 2.

prosecute **eṭir vaḷakkut toṭar** [*eṭir vaḷakkut toṭar*] Intr, 2.

prosper **vaḷamaiyuru** [*vaḷamaiyuru*] Intr, 4b.

protect

protect 1. *iraṭci* [iraṭci] Tr, 6; *kāppārru* [kāppārrē] Tr, 3; *pātu*
kār [pāḍiṭār] Tr, 6; 2. to guard against the weather *keṭātu*
taṭu [keṭāḍi taṭē] Tr, 6.

protest *etir* [eḍir] Tr, 6.

protract *nīlamāḱku* (< *nīlamāku*, 3) [nīlamāḱkē] Tr, 3.

prove *meyp̄pi* [meyp̄pi] Tr, 6.

provide *vaḷaṅku* [vaḷaṅgi] Tr, 3.

provoke : to incite or stimulate to action *kīḷaru* [kīḷarē] Tr, 3;
tūṇtu [tūṇḍi] Tr, 3.

prune *naṟukku* [naṟiḱkē] Tr, 3.

pry : to inquire impertinently into private matters *orruppār*
[orr̄ippār] Tr, 6.

publicize *parappu* [parappē] Tr, 3.

publish *veḷiyiṭu* [veḷiyirē] Tr, 4a.

puff *ūtu* [ūḍi] Tr, 3.

pull *īlu* [ilē] Tr, 6.

pulp *kūḷāḱku* (< *kūḷāku*, 3) [kūḷāḱkē] Tr, 3.

pulsate *tuti* [turi] Intr, 6.

pump : to move (a fluid) with a pump *veḷiḱkoṇar* [veḷiḱkoṇar]
Tr, 2.

punch : to drive with a punch *tuḷaiyiṭu* [tuḷaiyirē] Tr, 4a.

punctuate *niruttakkurikaḷ iṭu* [nir̄uttakkurikaḷ irē] Intr, 4a.

puncture : to pierce or perforate as with a pointed object
tuḷai pōṭu [tuḷai pōrē] Tr, 4a.

punish *taṇṭi* [taṇḍi] Tr, 6.

punt : to pole (a small boat) along *parisal taḷlu* [parisal
taḷḷē] Intr, 3.

purchase *vāṅku* [vāṅgi] Tr, 3.

purify *tūymaiyāḱku* (< *tūymaiyāku*, 3) [tūymaiyāḱkē] Tr, 3.

purport : to imply **poruḷpaṭu** [poruḷBaṭe] Intr, 4a.

purr **pirāṇṭu** [pirāṇḍi] Tr, 3.

put : to place **iṭu** [iṭe] Tr, 4a; **vai** [vai] Tr, 6.

put on (clothes) **pōṭu** [pōṭe] Tr, 4a.

putrefy : to decay **alukippō** [alukippō] Intr, 8.

puzzle **putiriṭu** [puḍiriṭe] Tr, 4a.

Q

qualify **takutippaṭuttu** [taxiḍippaṭittē] Tr, 3.

quantify : to determine the quantity of **aḷavai matippiṭu** [aḷavai maḍippirē] Intr, 4a.

quarrel **saṇṭaiyiṭu** [saṇḍaiyirē] Intr, 4a.

quash : to put down or suppress completely **oli** [oli] Tr, 6.

quaver : to shake tremulously **atir** [aḍir] Intr, 2.

quell **kīppaṭuttu** [kīppaṭittē] Tr, 3.

quench : to satisfy (thirst, desires, passion, etc.) **taṇi** (<taṇi, 2) [taṇi] Tr, 6.

query 1. to inquire about **visāri** [visāri] Tr, 6. 2. to ask questions of **vinavu** [vinavē] Tr, 3.

question : to ask questions **kēḷvi kēḷ** [kēḷvi kēḷ] Intr, 5c; **vinavu** [vinavē] Tr, 3.

quibble : to equivocate **irattura moli** [irattura moli] Tr, 2.

quicken **viraivupaṭuttu** [viraiviḷaṭittē] Tr, 3.

quiet **amaitippaṭuttu** [amaiḍippaṭittē] Tr, 3.

quit **vittuccel** [vitticcel] Tr, 1c.

radiate

R

radiate : to emit rays, as of light or heat **olikkatirkaḷai vīsu**

[olikkaḍirkaḷai vīsi] Intr, 3.

radicalize **aṭippaṭaiyāḱḱu** (<aṭippaṭaiyāḱu, 3) [aṭippaṭaiyāḱḱi]

Tr, 3.

raft : to transport on a raft **mitavaiyil anuppu** [miḍavaiyil anīp-
pi] Tr, 3.

rage **sīriyeḷu** [sīriyeḷi] Intr, 2.

raid **tiṭṭir sōtanaiyiṭu** [tiṭṭir sōḍanaiyiṭi] Tr, 4a.

rail : to furnish or enclose with a rail or rails **kampi aḷiyiṭu**
[kambi aḷiyiṭi] Intr, 4a.

rain **pey** [pey] Intr, 1a. **maḷai pey** [maḷai pey] Intr, 1a.

raise : to move to a higher position **uyarttu** (<uyar, 2) [uyartti]
Tr, 3.

rake : to gather **kūṭṭu** (<kūṭu, 3) [kūṭṭi] Tr, 3.

ram : to dash violently against **mōtu** [mōḍi] Intr, 3.

ramble : to talk in discursive, aimless way **toṭarpinṇi pēsu**
[toṭarpiṇṇi pēsi] Intr, 3.

ramify : to spread out into branches or branch like parts
kīḷaikaḷāḱḱu (<kīḷaikaḷāḱu, 3) [kīḷaikaḷāḱḱi] Tr, 3.

range : to arrange in rows or lines or in a specific position
varisaippaṭuttu [varisaippaṭitti] Tr, 3.

ransom : to redeem from punishment or sin **parikāram tēṭu**
[parixāram tēṭi] Intr, 3.

rape **karpali** [karpali] Tr, 6.

- rarefy** : to make less devise **taḷarttu** (< **taḷar**, 2) [taḷartti] Tr, 3.
- rasp** : to scrape or grate **suran̄ṭi eṭu** [suran̄ḍi eṭi] Tr, 6.
- rate** 1. to estimate the value or worth of **matippīṭu sey** [maḍip-pīṭi sey] Tr, 1a; 2. to estimate the cost of **vilai matippīṭu** [vilai maḍippīṭi] Tr, 4a.
- rattle** : to chatter **saḷasaḷaven̄ru pēsu** [saḷasaḷaven̄ri pēsi] Intr, 3.
- ravage** **sūraiyaṭu** [sūraiyaṭi] Tr, 3.
- rave** : to talk wildly **mūrkkamākap pēsu** [mūrkkamāxap pēsi] Intr, 3.
- ravel** : to disentangle or unravel threads or fibres of **sikkalāḱku** (< **sikkalāḱu**, 3) [sikkalāḱki] Tr, 3.
- ray** : to emit rays **katir viṣu** [kaḍir viṣi] Intr, 3.
- raze** : to demolish **taraimaṭṭamāḱku** (< **taraimaṭṭamāḱu**, 3) [taraimaṭṭamāḱki] Tr, 3.
- reach** **sēr** [sēr] Intr, 2.
- read** **paṭi** [paṭi] Tr, 6; **vāsi** [vāsi] Tr, 6.
- realize** : to grasp or understand clearly **teḷivāka uṇar** [teḷivāxa uṇar] Tr, 2.
- reap** 1. to cut with a sickle or other instrument **āri** [ari] Tr, 2.
2. to gather or take (a crop, harvest, etc.) **aṇuvaṭai sey** [aṇi-vaṇai sey] Tr, 1a.
- reason** : to think through logically **sīrtūḱkip pār** [sīrḍūḱkip pār] Tr, 6.
- rebate** : to deduct (a certain amount) as from a total **taḷḷupaṭi sey** [taḷḷiṇṇaṭi sey] Tr, 6.
- rebel** **kalakam sey** [kalaxam sey] Intr, 6.
- rebound** : to cause to bound back **etirttut tāḱku** [eḍirttut tāḱki] Tr, 3.

rebuke

rebuke : to express sternly one's approval to; reprove; reprimand **kaṇṭi** [kaṇṭi] Tr, 6.

recall : to recollect **ninaivuppaṭuttik koḷ** [ninaivuppaṭittik koḷ] Tr, 1b.

recapitulate : to repeat **tirumpak kūru** [tirimbak kūri] Tr, 3.

recast : to cast again **putitāka vār** [puṭiṭāka vār] Tr, 6.

recede : to withdraw **pinvāṅku** [pinvāṅgi] Intr, 3.

receive **peṟu** [peṟi] Tr, 4b; **kaikkol** [kaikkol] Tr, 1b.

reciprocate : to interchange **parivarttanai sey** [parivarttanai sey] Tr, 1a.

recite **pārāyaṇam sey** [pārāyaṇam sey] Tr, 1a.

reckon : to make a computation or calculation **kaṇakkiṭu** [kaṇak-kiri] Tr, 4a.

recognize : to identify **inaṁ kaṇṭu koḷ** [inaṁ kaṇṭi koḷ] Tr, 1b.

recollect **ninaittuppār** [ninaittippār] Tr, 6.

recommend 1. to present as worthy of confidence **sipārisu sey** [siṭārisu sey] Tr, 1a; **parinturai sey** [parindurai sey] Tr, 1a.

recompense **iṭu sey** [iṭi sey] Tr, 1a.

reconcile **samarasappaṭuttu** [samarasappaṭittu] Tr, 3.

record **pativu sey** [paṭivi sey] Tr, 1a.

recover **tirumpappeṟu** [tirumbapperi] Tr, 4b.

recreate : to refresh by means of enjoyment **inpamūṭṭu** [inpa-mūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

recruit **putu āḷeṭu** [puṭi āḷeṭi] Intr, 6.

rectify **sarisey** [sarisey] Tr, 1a.

recur **tirumpat tirumpa nikaḷ** [tirimbat tirimba nikaḷ] Intr, 2.

redeem : to buy back, as after a mortgage foreclosure **mīṭṭuk koḷ** [mīṭṭik koḷ] Tr, 1b.

redress : to set right **sīrpaṭuttu** [sīrpaṭittu] Tr, 3.

- reduce *kurai* (<*kurai*, 2) [*kurai*] Tr, 6; *surukku* (<*surukku*, 3) [*surikkē*] Tr, 3.
- reed *kōraippullāl vēy* [*kōraippullāl vēy*] Tr, 2.
- refer *kurippitu* [*kurippirē*] Tr, 4a; *suṭṭu* [*suṭṭē*] Tr, 3.
- reflect *piratipali* [*piraḍiḍali*] Tr, 6.
- reform *sīrtiruttu* [*sīrḍirēttē*] Tr, 3.
- refract *katir sitaivuru* [*kaḍir siḍaivurē*] Intr, 4b.
- refresh *puttunarcci ūṭṭu* [*puttunarcci ūṭṭē*] Intr, 3.
- refund *tiruppik koṭu* [*tirēppik koṭē*] Tr, 6.
- refuse *maru* [*marē*] Tr, 6.
- refute *tavarena nāṭṭu* [*tevarena nāṭṭē*] Tr, 3.
- regain : to consider *mīṇṭum peru* [*mīṇḍēm perē*] Tr, 4b.
- regard : to consider *poruṭpaṭuttu* [*porēṭparēttē*] Tr, 3.
- register *pativu sey* [*paḍivē sey*] Tr, 1a.
- regret *varuntu* [*varēndē*] Intr, 3.
- regulate *sīrāṅku* (<*sīrāṅku*, 3) [*sīrāṅkē*] Tr, 3.
- rehabilitate *sīrpaṭuttu* [*sīrḍarēttē*] Tr, 3.
- rehearse *ottikai naṭattu* [*ottixai naṭattē*] Intr, 3.
- reign *āṭci seluttu* [*āṭci selēttē*] Intr, 3.
- reimburse *selavu īṭu sey* [*selavē īṭē sey*] Intr, 1a.
- reincarnate *avatari* [*avaḍari*] Intr, 6.
- reinstate *mīṇṭum pataviyil amarttu* [*mīṇḍēm paḍaviyil amarttē*] Tr, 3.
- reiterate *tirumpak kūru* [*tirēmbak kūrē*] Tr, 3.
- reject *talḷu* [*talḷē*] Tr, 3; *nīrākari* [*nirāxari*] Tr, 6.
- rejoin : to say in answer; reply especially to counter reply
uṭanukkuṭan patil aḷi [*uṭanikkūṭan paḍil aḷi*] Intr, 6.
- relapse *mīṇṭum nōyväyppaṭu* [*mīṇḍēm nōyväypparē*] Intr, 4a.

relate

relate **toṭarpuppaṭuttu** [toṭarβippaṭitti] Tr, 3.

relax 1. to release from tension or anxiety **ōyvu eṭu** [ōyvt eṭi]

Intr, 6, 2. to make less rigid **taḷarttu** (<**taḷar**, 2) [taḷartti] Tr, 3.

release **viṭuvi** [viṭēvi] Tr, 6.

relinquish **viṭṭuviṭu** [viṭṭēviri] Tr, 4a.

relish **maḷintu īṭupaṭu** [maḷiṇdi īṭēṭaṭi] Intr, 4a.

rely **nampikkai vai** [nambikkai vai] Intr, 6.

remain **toṭarntu nīṭittiru** [toṭarntu nīṭittiri] Intr, 6.

remand **kāvalil vai** [kāvalil vai] Tr, 6.

remark : to make a remark **kurippīṭu** [kurippiri] Tr, 4a.

remedy **parikāram sey** [parixāram sey] Intr, 1a.

remember **ninaivil vaittukkoḷ** [ninaivil vaittikkol] Tr, 1b.

remind **nāpakappaṭuttu** [nāḇaxappaṭitti] Tr, 3; **ninaivūṭṭu** [ninaivūṭṭi] Tr, 3; **ninaippūṭṭu** [ninaippūṭṭi] Tr, 3.

remit : to send (money), as in payment **paṇam kaṭṭu** [paṇam kaṭṭi] Intr, 3; **paṇam seluttu** [paṇam selitti] Intr, 3.

renew **putuppi** [puḍippi] Tr, 6.

renounce : to give up worldly pleasure **tura** [tura] Tr, 2.

renovate **seppaniṭu** [seppaniri] Tr, 4a; **putuppi** [puḍippi] Tr, 6.

rent **vāṭakaikku eṭu** [vāṭaxaikke eṭi] Tr, 6.

repair **paḷutu pār** [paḷiḍi pār] Tr, 6.

repay **tiruppikkotu** [tirippikkoti] Tr, 6; **tiruppicceluttu** [tirippiccelitti] Tr, 3.

repeat **sonnataiyē sol** [sonnaḍaiyē sol] Intr, 3.

repent **paccāṭāpam koḷ** [paccāḍāḇam koḷ] Intr, 1b.

replace **vilakku** (<**vilaku**, 3) [vilakke] Tr, 3.

reply **viṭai kūru** [viṭai kūri] Intr, 3.

report : to give a formal statement **aṟikkai koṭu** [aṟikkai koṭi]

Intr, 6.

repress : to put down **aṭakki oṭukku** [aṭakki oṭukki] Tr, 3.

reprimand **kaṇṭanam terivi** [kaṇṭanam terivi] Intr, 6.

reproach **kurram kūru** [kurram kūri] Intr, 3.

repudiate **ērka maru** [ērka mari] Tr, 6.

repulse : to drive back **tākkit turattu** [tākkit turatti] Tr, 3.

repute **maṭi** [maṭi] Tr, 6.

request **kōru** [kōri] Tr, 3; **muraiyitu** [muraiyiri] Tr, 4a; **vēṇṭu** [vēṇṭi] Tr, 3.

require **tēvaipparu** [tēvaippari] Intr, 4a.

requite : to give or do in return **kaimāru sey** [kaimāri sey] Intr, 1a.

rescind : to invalidate **nīkku** (<nīnku, 3) [nīkki] Tr, 3.

rescue **mīl** (>mīl, 1b) [mīl] Tr, 5c.

research **ārāy** [ārāy] Tr, 2.

resemble **ottiru** [ottiri] Tr, 6.

reserve **otukki vai** [oṭukki vai] Tr, 6.

reside **taṅkiyiru** [taṅkiyiri] Intr, 7.

resign **irājināmā sey** [irājināmā sey] Tr, 1a; **patavi vilaku** [paṭa-vi vilaxi] Intr, 3.

resist : to act in **etirttu nil** [eṭirtti nil] Tr, 5b.

resolve **vākkeṭuttu muṭivu sey** [vākkeṭtti muṭivi sey] Tr, 1a.

resort **nāṭu** [nāri] Tr, 3.

respect **kauravi** [kauravi] Tr, 6; **maṭi** [maṭi] Tr, 6.

respire **mūccu vāṅku** [mūccō vāṅgi] Intr, 3.

respond **marumoli kūru** [marumoli kūri] Intr, 3.

rest 1. to retresh oneself, as by sleeping or relaxing **ilaippāru** [ilaippāri] Intr, 3. 2. to remain **eñciyiru** [eñjiyiri] Intr, 7. **mīn-**

restore

tiru [mīndirē] Intr, 7.

restore *tiruppik koṭu* [tirippik koṭē] Tr, 6.

restrain *aṭakki vai* [aṭakki vai] Tr, 6.

restrict *varaiyaraippaṭuttu* [varaiyaraipparittē] Tr, 3.

result : to be the outcome *uṇṭāku* (>*uṇṭākkai*, 3) [uṇḍāxē] Intr, 3.

viḷaivuru [viḷaivurē] Intr, 4b.

resume *tirumpavum toṭaṅku* [tirimbavim toṭaṅgē] Tr, 3.

resurge : to rise again, as from death *uyirttelu* [uyirttelē] Intr, 2.

resurrect *kallaraiyiliruntu eḷu* [kallaraiyilirindē eḷē] Intr, 2.

resuscitate : to revive *puttuyir koṭu* [puttuyir koṭē] Intr, 6.

retain *viṭātu vaittiru* [viṭāḍē vaittirē] Tr, 7.

retire *ōyvu peru* [ōyvē perē] Intr, 4b.

retort *etirttuccol* [eḍirttuccol] Tr, 3.

retract : to withdraw (a statement, opinion etc.) *pinvāṅku* [pinvāṅgē] Tr, 3.

retrench : to cut down, or reduce *veṭṭik kurai* [veṭṭik kurai] Tr, 6.

return 1. to come back *tirumpi vā* [tirimbi vā] Intr, 8. 2. to give back *tiruppik koṭu* [tirippik koṭē] Tr, 6. 3. to send back *tiruppi anuppu* [tirippi anippē] Tr, 3.

reveal *veḷippaṭuttu* (<*veḷippaṭu*, 4a) [veḷipparittē] Tr, 3.

revenge *paḷi tīrttuk koḷ* [paḷi tīrttāk koḷ] Tr, 1b.

reverberate : to reach or resound *etirolu* [eḍirolu] Intr, 6.

revere *pōrru* [pōrrē] Tr, 3.

reverse *talaikilāṅku* (<*talaikilāṅku*, 3) [talaixilāṅgē] Tr, 3.

review *patippāyvu sey* [paḍippāyvē sey] Tr, 1a.

revise *tiruntiya vaṭivam koṭu* [tirindiya vaṭivam koṭē] Intr, 6.

revive : to return to vigour *mūntelu* [mūṇḍelē] Intr, 2.

revoke : to take back or withdraw *pinvāṅkik koḷ* [pinvāṅgikkol]

Tr, 1b.

revolt **etirttuk kilarccī sey** [eḍirttik kilarccī sey] Tr, 1a.

revolve **surru** [surri] Tr, 3; **sulal** (> **sularru**, 3) [sulal] Intr, 1c.

rid **viṭṭoli** [viṭṭoli] Tr, 6.

riddle : to sift through a riddle, as gravel **arittetu** [aritteri]

Tr, 6.

ride **savāri sey** [savāri sey] Intr, 1a.

ridicule **ēlanam sey** [ēlanam sey] Tr, 1a.

rim : to furnish with a rim **viḷimpu kattu** [viḷimbē kattu] Intr, 3.

ring **maṇiyati** [maṇiyari] Intr, 6.

rinse **alasu** [alasi] Tr, 3.

riot **kalakam sey** [kalaxam sey] Intr, 1a.

rip **vettip pila** [vettip pila] Tr, 7.

ripe **palu** [palu] Intr, 6.

rise : to rise, as Sun **uti** [uḍi] Intr, 6. 2. to get up from a lying, sitting or kneeling posture **elu** [eli] Intr, 2.

risk **tuṇintu iraṅku** (> **tuṇintu irakku**, 3) [tuṇindē iraṅgē] Intr, 3.

roam **surrit tiri** [surrit tiri] Intr, 2.

roar **karji** [karji] Intr, 6.

rob **kollaiyati** [kollaiyari] Tr, 6.

rock **kulukku** (< **kuluṅku**, 3) [kulukku] Tr, 3.

roll **suruttu** (< **suru**, 1b) [surutti] Tr, 3.

root **vēr viṭu** [vēr viṭi] Intr, 4a.

rope **kayirrāl kattu** [kayirrāl kattu] Tr, 3.

rot **kēṭuru** [kēṭuri] Intr, 4b.

rotate **sularru** (< **sulal**, 1c) [sularri] Tr, 3.

rub **tēy** [tēy] Tr, 6; **urasu** [urasi] Tr, 3.

ruffle **amaitiyai kulai** (< **amaiti kulai**, 2) [amaiḍiyai kulai] Tr, 6.

ruin

ruin *pālpaṭuttu* (<*pālpaṭu*, 4a) [*pālparittī*] Tr, 3.

rule *āḷ* [*āḷ*] Tr, 1b.

rumble : to make a somewhat muffled continuous sound
urumu [*urimē*] Intr, 3.

ruminate : to chew the cud, as a ruminant *asai pōṭu* [*asai pōṛē*]
Tr, 4a.

rumour *vatantiyai parappu* (<*vatanti paravu*, 3) [*vaḍandiyai parappē*] Tr, 4a.

run *ōtu* [*ōṛē*] Intr, 3.

rupture : to break *muṛi* (<*muṛi*, 2) [*muṛi*] Tr, 6.

rush *talai terikka ṭṭu* [*talai terikka ṭṛē*] Intr, 3.

rust *turuppiṭi* [*turippiri*] Intr, 6.

S

sabotage *nāsavēlai sey* [*nāsavēlai sey*] Intr, 1a.

sacrifice 1. to offer an animal to deity *uyirppali koṭu* [*uyirppali koṛē*] Tr, 6. 2. to make a sacrifice *tiyākam sey* [*tiyāxam sey*]
Tr, 1a.

safeguard *pātukāppali* [*pāḍṭāppali*] Intr, 6.

salivate *umilnīr ūru* [*umilnīr ūṛē*] Intr, 3.

salt *uppiṭu* [*uppiṛē*] Intr, 4a.

salute *vaṇaṅku* [*vaṇaṅgi*] Tr, 3.

sample : to take sample *mātiri eṭu* [*māḍiri eṛē*] Intr, 6.

sanctify *punitappaṭuttu* [*puniḍappaṛittī*] Tr, 3.

sate *teviṭtu* [*teviṭṭē*] Intr, 3.

satisfy *tiruppiṭuttu* (< *tiruppiṭaṭu*, 4a) [*tiripṭipparittī*]
Tr, 3.

save : make or keep safe from loss, injury, etc. **kāppārru** [kāp-pārri] Tr, 3. 2. keep for future use as money **sēmi** [sēmi] Tr, 6.

saw : to cut or divide with a saw **rampattāl aru** [rambattāl ari] Tr, 6.

say **iyampu** [iyambē] Tr, 3; **kūru** [kuri] Tr, 3; **sol** [sol] Tr, 3.

scald : to burn or as with hot liquid or steam **poḷḷa vai** [poḷḷa vai] Tr, 6.

scale : to remove the scales **setilāi nīkku** (<setil nīnku, 3) [setilāi nīkki] Tr, 3.

scan **nuṇuki āraṇtu nōkku** [nuṇuki āraṇdi nōkki] Tr, 3.

scar **vaṭuppatuttu** (<vaṭuppaṭu, 4a) [vaṭupparitt] Tr, 3.

scare **kiliyūṭṭu** [kiliyūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

scatter **sitaru** [siṭari] Intr, 3.

scent 1. to smell **nukar** [nuxar] Tr, 2. 2. to hunt by the sense of smell, as a hound **mōppam piṭi** [mōppam piri] Tr, 6.

scheme **tittam vaku** [tittam vaxi] Intr, 6.

scissor **kattari** [kattari] Tr, 6.

scold **ēsu** [ēst] Tr, 3; **tittu** [titti] Tr, 3; **vai** [vai] Tr, 1a.

scoop **vāriyeṭu** [vāriyeṭi] Tr, 6.

scorch **kariyākku** (<kariyāku, 3) [kariyākkē] Tr, 3; **tīyilittuk karukku** [tīyilittik karikkē] Tr, 3.

score **matippen peru** [maṭippen perē] Intr, 4b.

scrap : to discard as useless **otukkit talḷu** [oṭukkit talḷi] Tr, 3.

scrape : to rub (a surface) with something rough or sharp, as to clean or smooth it **urasit tēy** [urasit tēy] Tr, 6; **suranṭu** [suranṭi] Tr, 3.

scratch **kīru** [kīri] Tr, 3; **sori** [sori] Tr, 2; **piṇṇu** [piṇṇi] Tr, 3.

scream **alaru** [alari] Intr, 3; **kūccaliṭu** [kūccaliri] Intr, 4a.

screen 1. to conceal **marai** (<marai, 2) [marai] Tr 6. 2. to

screw

project as a motion picture *tirai mītu kāṭṭu* [*tirai mīḍi kāṭṭi*]

Tr, 3.

screw *tiruki irukku* [*tirixi irukki*] Tr, 3.

scribble *kirukku* [*kirukki*] Tr, 3.

scrub *aluttit tēy* [*alittit tēy*] Tr, 6.

scrutinize *nuṇuki āṛāy* [*nuṇixi āṛāy*] Tr, 2.

sculpture *siṛpam vaṭi* [*siṛpam vaṭi*] Intr, 6.

seal *muttirai iṭu* [*muttirai iṭu*] Intr, 4a.

search : to go or look through (a place, area, etc.) carefully
in order to find something missing or lost *sōtanaiyītu* [*sōḍa -
naiyirē*] Tr, 4a; *tēṭu* [*tēṭi*] Tr, 3.

season *pakkuvappaṭuttu* [(<*pakkuvappaṭu*, 4a) [*pakkēvappaṭṭi*]
Tr, 3; *paṭappaṭuttu* [*paḍappaṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

seat *amarttu* [*amartṭi*] Tr, 3.

second : to express formal support of (a motion etc.) *vaḷimoli*
[*vaḷimoli*] Tr, 2.

section *pirivukaḷāka amai* (<*pirivukaḷāka amai*, 2) [*pirivēkaḷāka
amai*] Tr, 6.

secure *nāṭip peru* [*nāṭip perē*] Tr, 4b.

seduce *paṭṭkāram sey* [*paḷātkāram sey*] Tr, 1a.

see *kāṇ* [*kāṇ*] Tr, 5a; *pār* [*pār*] Tr, 6.

seed *vitai* [*viḍai*] Tr, 6.

seek : to go in search of *tēṭu* [*tēṭi*] Tr, 3.

seethe *koṭittuk kumaṛu* [*koḍittuk kumaṛi*] Intr, 3.

segment *kūrupaṭuttu* (<*kūrupaṭu*, 4a) [*kūṛiṣaṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

segregate *tanimaippaṭuttu* [*tanimaippaṭṭi*] Tr, 3.

seize *kaippaṛru* [*kaippaṛṛi*] Tr, 3; *piṭi* [*piṭi*] Tr, 6.

sell *vīl* [*vīl*] Tr, 5d; *viṛpanai sey* [*viṛpanai sey*] Tr, 1a.

send *anuppu* [*anippē*] Tr, 3.

separate **pirittu vēṛāḱḱu** [pirittē vēṛāḱḱi] Tr, 3.

serialize **toṭarāḱa vēḷiyiṭu** [toṭarāḱa vēḷiyiṭi] Tr, 4a.

serve 1. to act as a servant **vēlai sey** [vēlai sey] Intr, 1a. 2. to render active service **sēvai sey** [sēvai sey] Intr, 1a. 3. to serve meal or refreshments, as for patrons or guests **viḷampu** [viḷambi] Tr, 3.

set (as Sun) **aṭai** [aṭai] Intr, 2; **astami** [astami] Intr, 6.

settle 1. to furnish (a place) with inhabitants or settlers **kuṭiyamarttu** [kuṭiyamarṭṭi] Tr, 3; 2. to cause (a liquid) to become clear by depositing dregs **paṭi** [paṭi] Intr, 2.

set up **niṇuvu** [niṇivē] Tr, 3.

sew **tai** [tai] Tr, 6.

shade : to produce shade in or on **niḷal koṭu** [niḷal koṭi] Intr, 6.

shake 1. to move back and forth with short, quick, irregular motions **āṭu** (> **āṭṭu**, 2) [āṭi] Intr, 3; 2. to tremble with emotion, cold etc. **kuluṅku** (> **kuluḱḱu**, 3) [kuluṅgi] Intr, 3. 3. to shock **atircciyūṭṭu** [aṭircciyūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

shame **nāṇam koḷ** [nāṇam koḷ] Intr, 1b; **veṭṭappāṭu** [veṭṭappāṭi] Intr, 4a.

shape : to give a definite shape **vaṭivam koṭu** [vaṭivam koṭi] Intr, 6.

share **pakirntu koṭu** [pakirndē koṭi] Tr, 6; **paṅkiṭu** [paṅgiṭi] Tr, 4a; **paṅkiṭṭuk koṭu** [paṅgiṭṭiḱ koṭi] Tr, 6.

sharpen **kūрмаiyāḱḱu** (< **kūрмаiyāḱu**, 3) [kūрмаiyāḱḱi] Tr, 3.

shatter **takar** [taxar] Tr, 6; **noṇuḱḱu** [noṇiḱḱi] Tr, 3.

shave **savaram sey** [savaram sey] Intr, 1a.

shear : to cut (something) **tunṭi** [tunḱi] Tr, 6.

sheathe : to put (a sword, dagger etc,) into **urayil iṭu** [urayil iṭi] Tr, 4a.

shed

shed : to pour forth [water or other liquid **kottu** [kott̥t̥] Tr, 3, **sintu** [sint̥] Tr, 3.

shelter 1. to provide with a shelter **tahkītam kotu** [taṅgiṛam koṛ̥] Intr, 6. 2. to take under one's protection **pātukāppali** [pāḍ̥k̥āppali] Tr, 6.

shift **iṭamārru** (< iṭamāru, 3) [iṛamārr̥] Tr, 3.

shine **pirakāsi** [piraxāsi] Intr, 6.

ship **kappalērru** (< kappalēru, 3) [kappalērr̥] Tr, 3.

shirk **tattikkali** [tattikkali] Tr, 6.

shirr : to draw up or gather (cloth or the like) on threads **kosuvamāka surukku** [kosivamāxa sur̥kk̥] Tr, 3.

shiver **natuṅku** [naṛiṅg̥] Intr, 3.

shock **tiṭukkīṭa sey** [tiṛikkīṛa sey] Tr, 1a.

shoe : to provide or fit animals with a shoe or shoes **ilāṭam aṭi** [ilāṛam aṛi] Intr, 6.

shoot 1. to shoot, as an arrow **ey** [ey] Tr, 1a. 2. to shoot, as a gun **suṭu** [suṛ̥] Tr, 4a.

shorten **kuṛukku** (< kuṛuku, 3) [kuṛ̥kk̥] Tr, 3.

shout **kūccaliṭu** [kūccaliṛ̥] Intr, 4a; **sattam pōṭu** [sattam pōṛ̥] Intr, 4a.

shove **untī iyakku** [undi iyakk̥] Tr, 3.

show **kāṭṭu** [kāṭṭ̥] Tr, 3; **kāṅpi** [kāṅpi] Tr, 6.

shriek **vīṛiṭu** [vīṛiṛ̥] Intr, 4a.

shrine **kōyil koḷ** [kōyil koḷ] Intr, 1b.

shrink **suruṅku** (> surukku, 3) [sur̥iṅg̥] Intr, 3.

shroud : to cover **mūṭi marai** [mūṛi marai] Tr, 6.

shut **aṭai** [aṛai] Tr, 6; **sārttu** [sārtt̥] Tr, 3; **mūṭu** [mūṛi] Tr, 3.

sicken **nōyvāyppaṭu** [nōyvāyppaṛ̥] Intr, 4a.

siege *murrukaīyitu* [*murrukaīyirē*] Tr, 4a.

sieve *sali* [*sali*] Tr, 6.

sigh *perumūccu viṭu* [*perimūccō viṭē*] Intr, 4a.

sign 1. to indicate *aṭaiyālamitu* [*aṭaiyālamirē*] Tr, 4a. 2. to affix a signature to *kaiyoppamitu* [*kaiyoppamirē*] Intr, 4a.

signal *saikai kātṭu* [*saixai kātṭē*] Intr, 3.

signify *kuṟittuk kātṭu* [*kuṟittak kātṭē*] Tr, 3.

similize *uvamaiyāḱku* (<*uvamaiyāku*, 3) [*uvamaiyāḱkē*] Tr, 3.

simplify *eḷimaiyāḱku* (<*eḷimaiyāku*, 3) [*eḷimaiyāḱkē*] Tr, 3.

simulate *pāvi* [*pāvi*] Intr, 6.

sing *pāṭu* [*pāṭē*] Tr, 3.

sink *amiḷ* (>*amiḷttu*, 3) [*amiḷ*] Intr, 2; *āl* (>*ālṭtu*, 3) [*āl*] Intr, 2; *tāl* (>*tālṭtu*, 3) [*tāl*] Intr, 2.

sip *uṟiṇcu* [*uṟiṇjē*] Tr, 3.

sit *amar* [*amar*] Intr, 2; *uṭkār* [*uṭkār*] Intr, 2.

size *aḷavuppaṭutti vai* [*aḷavippaṭṭē vai*] Tr, 6.

sketch 1. to make sketch of *mātirippaṭam varai* [*māḍirippaṭam varai*] Tr, 2. 2. to set forth in a brief or general account *surukkamāka eṭutturai* [*surūḱkamāka eṭutturai*] Tr, 6; *surukkamāka eḷutu* [*surūḱkamāka eḷēḍē*] Tr, 3.

skid *saṟuḱku* [*saṟūḱkē*] Intr, 3.

skim : to remove from the surface of a liquid, as with a spoon or laddle *ēṭeṭu* [*ēṭeṭē*] Intr, 6.

skin *tōluri* [*tōluri*] Intr, 6.

skip *kutī* [*kuḍi*] Intr, 6; *tullu* [*tullē*] Intr, 3.

slander *paḷi tūrru* [*paḷi tūrrē*] Tr, 3.

slash *vīḱku* [*vīḱkē*] Tr, 3.

slaughter *paṭukolai sey* [*paṭiḱolai sey*] Tr, 1a.

slave *aṭimai vēlai sey* [*aṭimai vēlai sey*] Intr, 1a.

sleep

- sleep **urāṅku** [urāṅgi] Intr, 3; **tūṅku** [tūṅgi] Intr, 3.
- slice **tunṭu tunṭāka narukku** [tunḍi tunḍāca narukki] Tr, 3.
- slide : to slip **naḷuvi sel** [naḷivi sel] Intr, 1c.
- sling **kavaṇ eṇi** [kavaṇ eṇi] Intr, 2.
- slip **naḷuvu** [naḷivi] Intr, 3.
- slipper **seruppāl aṭi** [serippāl aṭi] Tr, 6.
- slobber **kōlai vati** [kōlai vari] Intr, 6.
- slough : cast off skin **saṭṭai kalarru** [saṭṭai kalarru] Intr, 3.
- slow **mella seluttu** [mella selitti] Tr, 3.
- slumber **ayarntu urāṅku** [ayarnḍi urāṅgi] Intr, 3.
- slump **tiṭṭirena vilaiyirāṅku** (> **tiṭṭirena vilaiyirakku**, 3) [tiṭṭirena vilaiyirāṅgi] Intr, 3.
- smack **ōṅki aṭi** [ōṅgi aṭi] Tr, 6.
- smash **takar** [taxar] Tr, 6; **noṇukku** [noṇukki] Tr, 3.
- smear **pūsu** [pūsi] Tr, 3.
- smell **mukar** [mucar] Tr, 2.
- smoke **pukai piṭi** [puxai piṭi] Intr, 6.
- smuggle **kallakkaṭattal sey** [kallakkarattal sey] Intr, 1a.
- snap **suṭakkitu** [suṭakkiri] Tr, 4a.
- snatch **pari** [pari] Tr, 6; **piṭuṅku** [piṭiṅgi] Tr, 3.
- sneak **patuṅki sel** [paḍiṅgi sel] Intr, 1c.
- sneeze **tummu** [tummḍi] Intr, 3.
- snore **kurattai viṭu** [kurattai viṭi] Intr, 4a.
- snow **pani pey** [pani pey] Intr, 1a.
- snub **maṭṭam taṭṭu** [maṭṭam taṭṭi] Tr, 3.
- snuff **mūkkuppoti pōṭu** [mūkkippoti pōṭi] Intr, 4a.
- snuffle : to draw the breath or mucus through the nostrils
in an audible or noisy manner **mūḍaṇṇu** [mūḍaṇṇi] Intr, 3.
- soak **ūru** [ūṇi] Intr, 3.

- soap **sōppup pōtu** [sōppip pōri] Tr, 4a.
- soften **menmaippaṭuttu** [menmaipparittu] Tr, 3.
- soil **alukkāku** (<**alukkāku**, 3) [alukkākkē] Tr, 3.
- solicit **aṇukik kēl** [aṇixik kēl] Tr, 5c.
- sorrow **varuntu** [varindē] Intr, 3.
- sort **vakaippaṭuttip piri** [vaxaipparittip piri] Tr, 6.
- sound **oli** [oli] Intr, 6; **oliyeḷuppu** [oliyeḷippē] Intr, 3.
- sour **puḷippāku** (>**puḷippāku**, 3) [puḷippāx] Intr, 3.
- sow **vitai** [viḍai] Tr, 6.
- space **itaiveliyitu** [iraiveliyirē] Intr, 4a.
- spare **viṭṭuvitu** [viṭṭivirē] Tr, 4a.
- splatter : to splash with small particles of something especially
so as to soil or stain **sēraṭi** [sērari] Intr, 6.
- speak **uraiyātu** [uraiyārē] Intr, 3; **pēsu** [pēstē] Intr, 3.
- specify **kuṟippittuk kāṭṭu** [kuṟippittik kāṭṭē] Tr, 3.
- speculate **ūkam sey** [ūxam sey] Tr, 1a.
- speed **viraivāka sel** [viraivāxa sel] Intr, 1c; **vēkamāka sel** [vēxamāxa sel] Intr, 1c.
- spell **eḷuttuk kūṭṭu** [eḷittik kūṭṭē] Tr, 3.
- spend **selavalī** [selavalī] Tr, 6; **selevu sey** [selavē sey] Tr, 1a.
- spill **koṭṭu** [koṭṭē] Tr, 3.
- spin **nūl** [nūl] Tr, 5d.
- spit **umil** [umil] Tr, 2; **tuppu** [tuppē] Tr, 3.
- splash **mōti sitaru** [mōḍi siḍarē] Intr, 3.
- split **kīru** [kīrē] Tr, 3; **pīla** [pīla] Tr, 7.
- spoil **keṭu** (<**keṭu**, 4a) [keṭē] Tr, 6.
- spout : to discharge, as a liquid **pīrru** (<**pīru**, 3) [pīrrē] Tr, 3.
- sprain **suḷukku** [suḷikkē] Intr, 3.

spread

spread **paṭar** (> **paṭarttu**, 3) [**paṭar**] Intr, 2; **viri** (> **viri**, 6) [**viri**] Intr, 2.

sprinkle 1. to scatter (a powder) in particles **tūvu** [**tūvi**] Tr, 5.

2. to scatter (a liquid) in drops **teḷi** [**teḷi**] Tr, 6.

sprout **taḷir** [**taḷir**] Intr, 6.

squabble **saccaravu sey** [**saccaravi sey**] Intr, 1a.

squash : to crush **pisai** [**pisai**] Tr, 2.

squeeze **pīḷi** [**pīḷi**] Tr, 2.

stab **kattiyāl kuttu** [**kattiyāl kuttē**] Tr, 3.

stabilize **nilaippaṭuttu** [**nilaippaṭittē**] Tr, 3.

stage **mēṭaiyēru** (< **mēṭaiyēru**, 3) [**mēṭaiyērrē**] Tr, 3.

stagger **taṭumāru** [**taṭimāṛē**] Intr, 3; **taḷḷātu** [**taḷḷāṛē**] Intr, 3.

stagnate **tēṅku** (> **tēkku**, 3) [**tēṅgē**] Intr, 3.

stain **karaippaṭuttu** (< **karaippaṭu**, 4a) [**karaippaṭittē**] Tr, 3; **mā-suppaṭuttu** (< **māsuppaṭu**, 4a) [**māsuppaṭittē**] Tr, 3.

stammer **tikku** [**tikkē**] Intr, 3.

stampede **nerukkit taḷḷu** [**nerukkit taḷḷē**] Tr, 3.

stand **nil** [**nil**] Intr, 5b.

standardize **tarappaṭuttu** [**tarappaṭittē**] Tr, 3.

stare **uruttu nōḱku** [**urittē nōḱkē**] Tr, 3.

start 1. to set moving or acting **ārampi** [**ārambi**] Tr, 6, 2

begin, as on a journey **purappaṭu** [**purappaṛē**] Intr, 4a.

starve **paṭṭini kiṭa** [**paṭṭini kiṛa**] Intr, 7.

state **kuṛippiṭu** [**kuṛippiṛē**] Tr, 4a.

stay 1. to wait **kāttiru** [**kāttirē**] Intr, 7. 2. to live **taṅkiyiru** [**taṅgiyirē**] Intr, 7.

steady **orinilaippaṭuttu** [**orinilaippaṭittē**] Tr, 3.

steal **kaḷavātu** [**kaḷavāṛē**] Tr, 3; **tiruṭu** [**tirirē**] Tr, 3.

steam **pulukku** [**pulḱkē**] Tr, 3.

- steer** : to direct the course of as with advice; guide **vaḷi naṭat-tu** [vaḷi naṭattē] Tr, 3.
- step** : to set (the foot) in taking a step **aṭiyetuttu vai** [aṭiyerittē vai] Intr, 6.
- sterilize** : to destroy the ability to reproduce **malatāḱku** (<ma-laṭāku, 3) [malaṭākkē] Tr, 3.
- stick** **oṭṭu** [oṭṭē] Tr, 3.
- stimulate** : to rouse to action or effort as by encouragement or pressure **kīlarcciyūṭṭu** [kīlarcciyūṭṭē] Intr, 3.
- sting** **kottu** [koṭṭē] Tr, 3.
- stink** **nāru** [nāṙē] Intr, 3.
- stir** : to agitate (a liquid or the substance) with a continuous or repeated movement of an implement or one's hand **kalakku** (<kalaṅku, 3) [kalakkē] Tr, 3.
- stitch** **tai** [tai] Tr, 6.
- stock** **sēkarittu vai** [sēxarittē vai] Tr, 6.
- stool** **malam kaḷi** [malam kaḷi] Intr, 6.
- stoop** : to descend from one's level of dignity **kūnik kuruku** [kū-nik kurukē] Intr, 3.
- stop** 1. to put an end to **oḷi** [oḷi] Tr, 6; 2. to arrest or check (a course, proceeding, process, etc.) **tataisey** [taṭai sey] Tr, 1a; **niṟuttu** [niṟittē] Tr, 3.
- store** **sērttuvai** [sērttēvai] Tr, 6.
- straighten** **nērāḱku** (<nērāku, 3) [nērākkē] Tr, 3.
- strain** **kaṭumuyarci sey** [kaṭimuyarci sey] Intr, 1a.
- strangulate** **kaluttai neṟittuk kol** [kaḷittai neṟittēkkol] Tr, 1c.
- strap** : to fasten or secure with strap or straps **vārināl kaṭṭu** [vārināl kaṭṭē] Tr, 3.
- stream** **oḷuku** [oḷukē] Intr, 3; **pāy** [pāy] Intr, 2.

streamline

streamline **olūṅkappaṭuttu** [olīṅṅipparittē] Tr, 3.

strengthen **valuvūṭṭu** [valivūṭṭē] Intr, 3.

stress **valiyuruttu** [valiyurittē] Intr, 3.

stretch **nūṭṭu** (<nūl, 1b) [nūṭṭē] Tr, 3.

stride : to walk with long steps **tāvi naṭa** [tāvi naṭa] Intr, 7.

strike 1. to deal a blow or strike to, as with the fist, or a weapon **aṭi** [aṭi] Tr, 6; **aṭai** [aṭai] Tr, 2. 2. to tap **taṭṭu** [taṭṭē] Tr, 3.

strip **uri** [uri] Tr, 2.

struggle **etirttuṭ pōrāṭu** [eṭirttēṭ pōrāṭē] Intr, 3.

study **paṭi** [paṭi] Tr, 6; **payil** [payil] Tr, 1c.

stuff **aṭai** [aṭai] Tr, 6; **tiṇi** [tiṇi] Tr, 6.

stumble **iṭaru** [iṭarē] Intr, 3.

stupe **ottaṭam koṭu** [ottaṭam koṭē] Intr, 6.

subdue **kūppaṭuttu** (<kūppaṭu, 4a) [kūpparittē] Tr, 3.

submerge **mūlkaṭi** [mūlxarē] Tr, 6.

submit : to surrender oneself **saraṇaṭai** [saraṇarai] Intr, 2.

subscribe : to pay (a sum of money) as a contribution **santākoṭu** [sandā koṭē] Intr, 6.

subside : to sink to a low or lower level **maraintu pō** [marainḍē pō] Intr, 8.

substitute **mārriṭu sey** [mārriṭē sey] Tr, 1a.

subtract **kaḷi** [kaḷi] Tr, 6.

succeed **vel** [vel] Tr, 1c.

suck **urīncu** [urīṇṇē] Tr, 3.

suffer **avastaippaṭu** [avastaipparē] Intr, 4a; **avatiyuru** [avaḍiyurē] Intr, 4b; **avatippaṭu** [avaḍipparē] Intr, 4a; **tunpappaṭu** [tunpapparē] Intr, 4a; **kaṣṭappaṭu** [kaṣṭapparē] Intr, 4a.

suffocate **tikkumukkāṭu** [tikkimukkārē] Intr, 3; **mūccut tiṇaru**

[mūccit tiṇarē] Intr, 3.

suggest **yōsanakkāru** [yōsanakkārē] Intr, 3.

sum **kūttu** [kūttē] Tr, 3.

summarize **surukkak kūru** [surukkak kūrē] Tr, 3.

summon **varavaḷai** [varavaḷai] Tr, 6.

supersede : to set aside **otukku** [oḍḍakē] Tr, 3; **talḷi vai** [talḷi vai] Tr, 6.

supervise **mērpārvaḷ sey** [mērpārvaḷ sey] Tr, 1a.

support **ātaravu koṭu** [āḍaravē koṭē] Intr, 6; **āṭari** [āḍari] Tr, 6.

suppose **karutu** [karēḍē] Intr, 3.

suppress **aṭakku** [aṭakkē] Tr, 3.

surprise **tikai** [tixai] Intr, 6.

survive **uyir piḷaittiru** [uyir piḷaittirē] Intr, 7.

suspect **aiyappaṭu** [aiyapparē] Tr, 4a; **santēkappaṭu** [sandēxapparē] Tr, 4a.

suspend **toṅka viṭu** [toṅga viṭē] Tr, 4a.

sustain : to hold up **tāṅkip piṭi** [tāṅgip piṭē] Tr, 6.

swallow **viḷuṅku** [viḷiṅgē] Tr, 3.

swarm **moy** [moy] Tr, 6.

swear : to declare **aṇaiyiṭu** [aṇaiyirē] Intr, 4a.

sweat **viyar** [viyar] Intr, 6.

sweep : to broom **kūttu** [kūttē] Tr, 3; **perukku** [perēkkē] Tr, 3.

swell **uppu** [uppe] Intr, 3; **ūtu** [ūḍē] Intr, 3; **vīṅku** [vīṅgē] Intr, 3.

swim **nīntu** [nīndē] Intr, 3.

swindle **ēmārru** (<ēmāru, 3) [ēmārrē] Tr, 3; **mōsaṭi sey** [mōsaṭi sey] Tr, 1a.

swing **ūsālātu** [ūsālārē] Intr, 3.

swoon **mayakkam aṭai** [mayakkam aṭai] Intr, 2.

sympathize

sympathize *iraṅku* [iraṅgi] Intr, 3.

synthesize *tokuttu nōḍku* [tox tti nōḍki] Tr, 3.

systematize *muraippaṭuttu* [muraipparittē] Tr, 3.

T

taboo : to prohibit or forbid *vilakki vai* [vilakki vai] Tr, 6. *otuk-ki vai* [oḍḍkki vai] Tr, 6.

tabulate *paṭṭiyal tayāri* [paṭṭiyal tayāri] Intr, 6.

tackle : to deal with (a person) on some problem, issue etc.

samāli [samāli] Tr, 6. 2. to solve *tīrvu kāṇ* [tīrvē kāṇ] Intr, 5a.

talk *pēsu* [pēṣi] Intr, 3.

tally *sarikkattū* [sarikkattē] Tr, 3.

tame *paḷakku* (< *paḷaku*, 3) [paḷakki] Tr, 3.

tan *tōl pataniṭu* [tōl paḍaniṭi] Intr, 4a.

tangle *sikkik koḷ* [sikkik koḷ] Intr, 1b.

tap *tattū* [tattē] Tr, 3; *mellak koṭṭu* [mellak koṭṭē] Tr, 3.

tar : to smear or cover with tar *kīl pūsu* [kīl pūṣi] Intr, 3.

tarnish *niṇam maṅku* [niṇam maṅgi] Intr, 3.

taste *suvai* [suvai] Tr, 6.

tatter : to tear to tatters *kantalākak kīli* [kandalāxak kīli] Tr, 6.

teach *karpi* [karpi] Tr, 6; *paṭippi* [paṭippi] Tr, 6; *sollikkoṭu* [sol-likkoṭi] Tr, 6.

tear *kīli* [kīli] Tr, 6.

tease *sīru kurumpu sey* [sīri kurimbi sey] Intr, 1a.

telegraph *tantiyaṭi* [tandiyari] Intr, 6.

telephone *tolaipēsi mūlam pēsu* [tolaiḇēsi mūlam pēṣi] Intr, 3.

tell *kūru* [kūri] Tr, 3; *sol* [sol] Tr, 3; *terivi* [terivi] Tr, 6.

tempt **āsaiyūttu** [āsaiyūtt̪t̪] Intr, 3.

tend : to look after **parāmarī** [parāmarī] Tr, 6.

tender **aḷi** [aḷi] Tr, 6.

tent **kūtāram aṭi** [kūtāram aṭi] Intr, 6.

terminate **niruttu** [nirutt̪t̪] Tr, 3.

terrify **accuṛuttu** [accuṛutt̪t̪] Tr, 3.

test **sōtanai sey** [sōḍanai sey] Tr, 1a.

testify : to certify **sāṇṇaḷi** [sāṇṇaḷi] Intr, 6.

thank **nanṇi seluttu** [nanṇi selitt̪t̪] Intr, 3; **nanṇi sol** [nanṇi sol] Intr, 3; **nanṇi terivi** [nanṇi terivi] Intr, 6.

theorize **kōṭpāṭu uruvāku** (<**kōṭpāṭu uruvāku**, 3) [kōṭpāṭ̪t̪ ur̪vākk̪i] Intr, 3.

thicken **keṭṭippaṭuttu** [keṭṭippaṭ̪t̪t̪] Tr, 3.

think **karutu** [kar̪t̪t̪] Tr, 3; **ninai** [ninai] Tr, 6.

thirst **tākam eṭu** [tāxam eṭ̪t̪] Intr, 6.

thrash : to beat soundly in punishment **naiyappuṭai** [naiyappuṭ̪ai] Tr, 6.

thread **nūlaik kōr** [nūlaik kōr] Intr, 6.

threaten **payappaṭuttu** (<**payappaṭu**, 4a) [payappaṭ̪t̪t̪] Tr, 3.

thrill **silirppūttu** [silirppūtt̪t̪] Intr, 3.

throb **tuṭi** [tuṭ̪i] Intr, 6.

throne **ariyanaiyil ērru** (<**ariyanaiyil ēru**, 3) [ariyanaiyil ērr̪t̪] Tr, 3.

throng **moy** [moy] Tr, 6; **nerukku** [ner̪kk̪t̪] Tr, 3.

throw **eṇi** [eṇi] Tr, 2; **vīsu** [vīst̪] Tr, 3.

thrust **pukuttu** [pux̪t̪t̪] Tr, 3.

thump **mottu** [mott̪t̪] Tr, 3.

tie **kaṭṭu** [kaṭ̪t̪t̪] Tr, 3.

tighten **iṛukku** [iṛikk̪t̪] Tr, 3.

tile

tile *ōṭu vēy* [ōṭi vēy] Intr, 2.

till *payir sey* [payir sey] Intr, 1a.

tilt : to cause to lean, incline, slope, or slant *sari* (<*sari*, 2) [sa-ri] Tr, 6.

tin *īyam pūsu* [īyam pūst̪i] Intr, 3.

tip *kaiyūttuk koṭu* [kaiyūtt̪k koṭi] Intr, 6.

toil *kaṭumaiyāka ulai* [kaṭumaiyāxa ulai] Intr, 6.

tolerate *poru* [poṛi] Tr, 6; *tāṅku* [tāṅg̃k̃i] Tr, 3.

topple *kaviḷttu* (<*kaviḷ*, 2) [kaviḷtt̪i] Tr, 3.

torch *pantam kāṭṭu* [pandam kāṭṭ̪i] Intr, 3.

torture *sittiravatai sey* [sittiravaṭai sey] Tr, 1a.

toss *suṇṭiyeri* [suṇḍiyeri] Tr, 2.

total *kūṭṭu* [kūṭṭ̪i] Tr, 3; *mottam kaṇṭu piṭi* [mottam kaṇḍ̪ piṭi] Tr, 6.

totter *talḷāṭu* [talḷāṭ̪i] Intr, 3.

touch *toṭu* [toṭ̪i] Tr, 4a.

tour *surrup payaṇam sel* [surr̪p payaṇam sel] Intr, 1c.

trace *kaṇṭu piṭi* [kaṇḍ̪ piṭi] Tr, 6.

trade *vāṇikam sey* [vāṇixam sey] Intr, 1a; *viyāpāram sey* [viyāḅāram sey] Intr, 1a.

trail : to drag or let drag along the ground or other surface
iluttu iluttu naṭa [il̪tt̪ il̪tt̪ naṭa] Intr, 7.

train *payirciyaḷi* [payir̪ciyaḷi] Intr, 6; *payirruvi* [payir̪r̪vi] Tr, 6.

trance *paravasappaṭuttu* (<*paravasappaṭu*, 4a) [paravasappaṭ̪tt̪i] Tr, 3.

transfer *iṭamārram sey* [iṭamārr̪am sey] Tr, 1a.

transform *urumārru* (<*urumāru*, 3) [ur̪imārr̪i] Tr, 3.

translate *molipeyar* [mol̪iḅeyar] Tr, 6.

transmigrate *itamārri sel* [iṭamārri sel] Intr, 1c. r

transplant *piṭunki naṭu* [piṭṅgi naṭi] Tr, 4a.

trap *kaṇṇi vai* [kaṇṇi vai] Intr, 6; *poṛi vai* [poṛi vai] Intr, 6.

travel *payanam sey* [payanam sey] Intr, 1a.

tread *miti* [miṭi] Tr, 6.

treat *naṭattu* [naṭatti] Tr, 3.

trespass *olunḱu mīru* [olṅgi mīri] Tr, 3.

trick *sūlcci sey* [sūlcci sey] Intr, 1a.

trifle *siṛupillaittanamāka naṭa* [siṛiṣillaittanamāxa naṭa] Intr, 7.

triumph *vāḱai sūtu* [vāḱai sūṭi] Intr, 3; *verri peru* [verri peri] Intr, 4b.

trumpet *tarperumai pēsu* [tarperimai pēṣi] Intr, 3.

trouble *tontaravu sey* [tonḁaravi sey] Tr, 1a.

truncate *munaiyai muṛi* [munaiyai muṛi] Intr, 6.

trust *nampu* [nambē] Tr, 3.

try *muyarci sey* [muyarci sey] Intr, 1a; *muyal* [muyal] Intr, 1c.

tuck *maṭittu suruḱḱi viṭu* [maṭitti surēḱḱi viṭi] Tr, 4a.

tuft *kuṭumiyāka muṭi* [kuṭumiyāxa muṛi] Tr, 2.

tug *valittilu* [valittili] Tr, 6.

tumble *kuppura viḷu* [kuppuraṇ viḷi] Intr, 2.

tune *sariyāna sutiyl vai* [sariyāna suṭiyl vai] Tr, 6.

turn *tirumpu* (< *tiruppu*, 3) [tirēmbē] Intr, 3.

twaddle *piṭarru* [piṭarri] Intr, 3.

twinkle *kaṇ simittu* [kaṇ simitti] Intr, 3.

twist *tiruku* [tiruḱi] Tr, 3.

type *tattaccu sey* [tattacci sey] Tr, 1a.

undergo

U

undergo *anupavi* [anibavi] Tr, 6.

underlie *aṭippataiyāy amai* (> *aṭippataiyāy amai*, 6) [*aṭippataiyāy amai*] Intr, 2.

underline *aṭikkōṭiṭu* [*aṭikkōṭiṭē*] Tr, 4a.

understand *aṭi* [*aṭi*] Tr, 2; *uṇar* [*uṇar*] Tr, 2; *puri* [*puri*] Tr, 2.

undertake *mēṛkoḷ* [*mēṛkoḷ*] Tr, 1b; *ēṛṛukkoḷ* [*ēṛṛukkoḷ*] Tr, 1b.

undervalue *kuraivāka matippiṭu* [*kuraivāka maḍippiṭē*] Tr, 4a.

unearth *tōṇṇiyetū* [*tōṇṇiyetē*] Tr, 6.

unify *orunkinai* (< *orunkinai*, 2) [*orinkiṇai*] Tr, 6.

unite *onṛākkū* (< *onṛāku*, 3) [*onṛākkē*] Tr, 3; *onṛusēr* [*onṛisēr*] Tr, 6.

upbear *tūkkip piṭi* [*tūkkip piṭi*] Tr, 6.

upheap *kuvittu vai* [*kuvittē vai*] Tr, 6.

uphold *mēlē tāṅku* [*mēlē tāṅgi*] Tr, 3.

uplift *uyarttu* (< *uyar*, 2) [*uyarttē*] Tr, 3.

uproar *peruṅkūccal eḷuppu* [*peruṅkūccal eḷippē*] Intr, 3.

uproot *vērōṭu piṭuṅku* [*vērōṭē piṭuṅgi*] Tr, 3.

upset *nilaikulai* [*nilaikulai*] Intr, 2.

upsurge *poṅkiyeḷu* [*poṅkiyeḷē*] Intr, 2.

urbanize *nakarap paṇpākkū* (< *nakarap paṇpāku*, 3) [*naxarap paṇpākkē*] Tr, 3.

urge 1. to induce *tūṇṭu* [*tūṇṇē*] Tr, 3; 2. to insist on *varpuruttu* [*varpuruttē*] Tr, 3.

urinate *siṇṇūr kaḷi* [*siṇṇūr kaḷi*] Intr, 6.

use 1. to make use of *upayōkappattuttu* (< *upayōkappattu*, 4a)

[uḅayōxappariṭṭi] Tr, 3; **payanpaṭuttu** (<**payanpaṭu**, 4a) [payan-
pariṭṭi] Tr, 3; 2. to be customarily found **valaṅku** [valaṅgi]
Intr, 3.

V

vacate kālisey [kālisey] Tr, 1a.

vaccinate ammai kuttu [ammai kuttṭi] Intr, 3.

vacillate 1. to oscillate **ūsalāṭu** [ūsalāṛi] Intr, 3. 2. waver
in decision or opinion **tayaṅku** [tayaṅgi] Intr, 3.

validate takuti uṭaiyatāḷku (<**takuti uṭaiyatāku**, 3) [taxiḍi uṭai-
yaḍākkṭi] Tr, 3.

valuate matippiṭu [maḍippiṛi] Tr, 4a.

value matippuk koṭu [maḍippuk koṛṭi] Intr, 6.

vanish maraintu pō [maraiṇḍi pō] Intr, 8.

vanquish : to conquer or subdue by superior force, as in
battle **muṛiyaṭi** [muṛiyari] Tr, 6.

vaporize āviyāḷku (<**āviyāku**, 3) [āviyākkṭi] Tr, 3.

vary palavakaippaṭuttu (<**palavakaippaṭu**, 4a) [palavaxaippaṛṭṭi]
Tr, 3.

veil mūtāḷkiṭu [mūrāḷkiṛṭi] Tr, 4a.

venture tuṇi [tuṇi] Intr, 2.

verify ottuppār [ottippār] Tr, 6; **sari pār** [sari pār] Tr, 6.

versify seyyulāḷku (<**seyyulāku**, 3) [seyyulākkṭi] Tr, 3.

vest atikāram koṭu [aḍikāram koṛṭi] Intr, 6.

vibrate atir [aḍir] Intr, 2.

victimize iraiyāḷku (<**iraiyāku**, 3) [iraiyākkṭi] Tr, 3.

view

view **kāṇ** [kāṇ] Tr, 5a; **nōkku** [nōkkē] Tr, 3; **pār** [pār] Tr, 6.

villify **nūnti** [nīndi] Tr, 6.

violate **varampu mīru** [varambē mīrē] Intr, 3.

viscerate **kuṭalaip piṭuṅku** [kuṭalaip piṭiṅgē] Intr, 3.

visit **pārvaiyitu** [pārvaiyirē] Tr, 4a; **viṭayam sey** [viṭayam sey] Intr, 1a.

voice **kural koṭu** [kural koṭē] Intr, 6.

vomit **vāntiyētu** [vāndiyerē] Tr, 6.

vote **vākkali** [vākkali] Intr, 6.

voyage **kaṭar pirayāṇam sey** [kaṭar pirayāṇam sey] Intr, 1a.

vulgarize **iḷivānatākku** (< iḷivānatāku, 3) [iḷivānaḍākkē] Tr, 3.

W

waddle **vāttu pōla naṭa** [vāttē pōla naṭa] Intr, 7.

wait **kāttiru** [kāttirē] Intr, 7; **poṇuttiru** [poṇittirē] Intr, 7.

wake **uṇakkam kalai** [uṇakkam kalai] Intr, 2.

walk **naṭa** [naṭa] Intr, 7.

wander **alai** [alai] Intr, 2; **tiri** [tiri] Intr, 2.

wane **tēy** [tēy] Intr, 3.

want **vēṇtu** [vēṇṇē] Tr, 3.

war **pōr puri** [pōr puri] Intr, 2; **yuttam sey** [yuttam sey] Intr, 1a.

warm **suṭa vai** [suṭa vai] Tr, 6; **sūṭupaṭuttu** [sūṭiṭaṭēttē] Tr, 3.

warn **eccarikkai sey** [eccarikkai sey] Tr, 1a.

wash **kaluvu** [kalēvē] Tr, 3.

waste **vīṇākku** (< vīṇāku, 3) [vīṇākkē] Tr, 3.

watch 1. to look or observe **kūrntu nōkku** [kūrndē nōkkē] Tr, 3. 2.

to be careful or cautious **vilippuṭan iru** [vilippuṭan irē] Intr, 7.

waver *tallāṭu* [tallāṛi] Intr, 3.

wax *meḷukāl pūsu* [meḷixāl pūsi] Tr, 3.

weaken *valivu ilakka sey* [valivi ilakka sey] Tr, 1a.

wear *aṇi* [aṇi] Tr, 2; *uṭu* [uṛi] Tr, 6.

weave *ney* [ney] Tr, 1a.

wed *tirumaṇam sey* [tirimaṇam sey] Tr, 1a; *maṇam puri-*
[maṇam puri] Tr, 2.

weed *kaḷai pari* [kaḷai pari] Intr, 6.

weep *alu* [ali] Intr, 1a.

weigh *nīru* [niri] Tr, 6.

welcome *varavēl* [varavēl] Tr, 5d.

wet *īramākku* (<*īramāku*, 3) [īramākki] Tr, 6; *nanai* (<*nanai*, 2)
[nanai] Tr, 6.

whip *kasaiyāl aṭi* [kasaiyāl aṛi] Tr, 6.

whirl *suḷarru* (<*suḷal*, 1c) [suḷarri] Tr, 3.

whisper *kisu kisu* [kisi kisi] Tr, 6.

widen *akalamākku* (<*akalamāku*, 3) [axalamākki] Tr, 3.

win *verri peru* [verri peri] Intr, 4b.

winnow *puṭai* [puṛai] Tr, 6.

wipe *tuṭai* [tuṛai] Tr, 6.

wire *kampiyāl kaṭṭu* [kambiyāl kaṭṭi] Tr, 3.

wish *virumpu* [virimbi] Tr, 3.

withdraw *tirumpap peru* [tirimbap peri] Tr, 4b.

wither *vataṅku* [vaṭaṅgi] Intr, 3; *vātu* [vāri] Intr, 3.

wonder *atisayappaṭu* [aṭisayappaṛi] Intr, 4a; *viya* [viya] Intr, 7.

work *uḷai* [uḷai] Intr, 6; *paṇiyārru* [paṇiyārri] Intr, 3; *pāṭupaṭu*
[pāṛiṣaṛi] Intr, 4a; *vēlai sey* [vēlai sey] Intr, 1a.

worm *neḷi* [neḷi] Intr, 2.

WORRY

worry *kavalippaṭu* [kavalaippaṭi] Intr, 4a.

wound 1. to injure *kāyappaṭuttu* (<*kāyappaṭu*, 4a) [kāyappaṭittī] Tr, 3; 2. to hurt feelings, sensibillites, etc. *manataip puṇpaṭuttu* (<*manam puṇpaṭu*, 4a) [manaṭaip puṇpaṭittī] Tr, 3.

worship *kumpiṭu* [kumbiṭi] Tr, 4a; *vaṇaṅku* [vaṇaṅgi] Tr, 3; *vaḷi-paṭu* [vaḷiṭaṭi] Tr, 4a.

wrap *poṭi* [poṭi] Tr, 2.

write *elutu* [eḷiṭṭi] Tr, 3.

Y

yacht *ullāsap paṭakir pirayāṇam sey* [ullāsap paṭaxir pirayāṇam sey] Intr, 1a.

yap *viṇpēccup pēsu* [viṇpēccip pēṣi] Intr, 3.

yard *āṭu māṭukalaik koṭṭilil aṭai* [āṭi māṭukalaik koṭṭilil aṭai] Intr, 6.

yarn *katai kaṭṭiviṭu* [kaṭai kaṭṭiviṭi] Intr, 4a; *saraṭu viṭu* [saraṭi viṭi] Intr, 4a.

yield *koṭu* [koṭi] Tr, 6; *paṇintu koṭu* [paṇindi koṭi] Tr, 6; *vaḷaṅku* [vaḷaṅgi] Tr, 3.

yoke *nukattati pūṭṭu* [nuxattari pūṭṭi] Intr, 3.

Z

zigzag *valaintu valaintu sel* [valaindi valaindi sel] Intr, 1c.

zincify *tuttanakam pusu* [tuttanaxam pusi] Intr, 3.

zone *mantalankalaka vakuttamai* [mandalangaḷaxa vakittamai] Tr, 6.

